The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Further Debate on the Constitutional Amendment.

Possibility that the Measure may Fail to Pass the House.

Objections Urged against it by Radical Members.

Important Amendment Proposed by Gen. Schenck.

Senate Debate on the Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Political Condition of the South.

Gen. Sheridan's Report on the Outrages on the Rio Grande.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The course of the debate on the constitutional amendment now before the House indicates such a diversity of sentiment as may lead to the defeat of the whole measure. As reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, it provides that if any restrictions are placed by any State upon suffrage, on account of race or color, all of such race or color are excluded from being represented. Some of the radical members object to this, on the ground that by implication it acknowledges the suffrage for such reasons, which they deny. Gen. SCHENCK made, in a very clear and forcible speech, the objection that inasmuch as a whole race was to be excluded from representation unless the whole of it was admitted to suffrage, it would discourage the Southern States from any attempt to extend the suffrage to colored men by any gradual process of preparation, saying to them, in effect, you must concede universal suffrage or none at all. Gen. SCHENCK therefore proposes to have representation based on suffrage, so that all who are permitted to vote shall be counted in the representation, and no others. This is the leading point of division, and it is probable that enough Union votes will be withdrawn from either proposition to defeat it. There are 183 votes in the House, so that any amendment that may be proposed will require in a full House 122 votes for the adoption.

Mr. STEVENS has abandoned all thought of forcing the amendment through under the whip and spur of the previous question, and it is not at all unlikely that he will feel constrained to adopt the same prudent course in regard to all other amendments which he may bring forward. Indeed there seems little probability of the adoption of any amendment to the constitution, if this shall fail, as this is the one which unquestionably commends itself most forcibly to the favorable judgment of Congress and the country.

The proceedings in the House to-day were not marked by any startling incident, though there was an occurrence which calls for some notice. During the debate upon the joint resolution in relation to the basis of reconstruction, and while the whole House was deeply engaged in a sharp running debate, Mr. SHELLABARGER having the floor, the members drawn about him and deeply interested in the eloquent speaker and his interrogators, the spell was most incongruously broken by the intervention of a shrill, small voice crying "order," which voice proved to be the property of Mr. CHANDLER from the Seventh Ward of New-York. Mr. CHANDLER explained that he had risen to a question of order, which, on being stated, proved to be no question of order, and the Speaker so decided. Again the debate became deeply interesting, and the auditors interested, when another noise broke the spell—the grating noise this time was emitted from the member from Wisconsin, Mr. ELDRIDGE. The sole object of this second interruption from the Democratic side seemed to be the purpose it effectually accomplished, viz.: to mar the effect of a republican speech by diverting the minds of the members from the Speaker. This is a part of the tactics of the Democrats of the Chanler and Eldridge school. Something like the above-mentioned annoyance is of daily occurrence. Mr. ELDRIDGE is given to interruptions; and if he has a *forte*, as all great men are said to have, it is explained in one word—"interruption." It would be a good thing if the well-disposed gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House who are capable, or have the courage to make an argument in response to the Republican side, would take these interruptors under their control, and, for the sake of decency, if not for the sake of their party, suppress the offenders.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Senate will probably not take action on the District negro suffrage bill for the present. They prefer to dispose first of some matters of more urgent necessity, and to hear further from the country at large concerning this measure.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill was further discussed in the Senate to-day, GARRETT DAVIS occupying most of the time. Kentucky has had much to say on this subject. The vote will be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT ON THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

Official intelligence to the 22d has been received here from Gen. SHERIDAN concerning the recent outrages on the Rio Grande. He reports Col. KIP, of his staff, has just returned from Brownsville, and finds that there is considerable excitement prevailing, but no danger of any serious trouble. The investigation into the affair at Bagdad has not been completed. Gen. WRIGHT has been ordered to proceed to the border and restore the equilibrium of matters. There is no doubt, however, that a gross outrage was committed by CRAWFORD and his adherents.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Reconstruction Committee is going on with the examination of witnesses concerning affairs at the South. It has been reported that a letter is before the committee from ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, expressing the opinion that the political condition of the South is not such as to warrant the admission of Southern members. I am inclined to think, however, that this is only a new version of an extract from a letter from him published some days since, saying that the condition of Georgia, financially, socially and politically, was worse than he expected to find it.

NAMES OF BATTLES ON CAPTURED GUNS.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House to-day, in compliance with a resolution, the correspondence of the United States Military Academy and the Chief Engineer of the army relative to marking with the names of battles the captured guns. It appears that there are upward of thirty canon at West Point, among them some of historic value, and not a few of foreign manufacture, in charge of Capt. BALCH, who asked instructions relative to marking them with suitable inscriptions.

Gen. DELAFIELD suggests that it is not desirable to inscribe on any of these guns evidence of capture as trophies of war, to remain at an institution where young men from all parts of our united and once happy country are to meet and contract friendships. He says:

"It should be our study with these young men to present nothing of an irritable or boastful spirit, to be placed constantly before the sight of those whose section of country suffered by the rebellion. Let history tell the evils this rebellion has produced, and let us, through the instrumentality of the military academy, renew its powerful influence in establishing national feelings through the friendships that are sure to flow from scholastic fellowship under military training for years. These guns should be preserved only as historical of the artillery arm of the service, indicating the period and place of manufacture of each, cabre and description of gun, omitting everything connected with their capture or use."

AMERICAN VESSELS UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.

The Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of the House, gives a list of vessels registered in 1865 as American, which have been under foreign flags, and states that a large number of foreign vessels which had by various means fallen into the hands of the government, received American registers on being sold to private parties. Some were prizes and others were assumed to be of American build from the impossibility of tracing their origin, and from the absurdity of refusing papers to vessels purchased of the government. He says that no registers have been issued to persons applying for foreign vessels or vessels transferred to foreigners. He refers to complaints of evasion of the law and deems them unfounded. In one case, that of the ship *Nunquam Dormio*, owned in Maine, the transfer by Liverpool agents was declared unauthorized and fraudulent, and the cancellation of her register by our Consul at Liverpool has been ordered to be set aside. The names of twenty-eight brigs, schooners and barks, twenty of them at the port of New-York, having been under foreign flags, have received American registers.

COLORED POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The officers appointed by the Freedmen's Bureau for taking the census of the colored population of the District of Columbia, have completed the census of Washington City, and find therein upward of 23,000 colored persons.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAKER.

In the Criminal Court to-day was commenced the trial of Gen. LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, against whom there are three indictments, based on the complaint of Mrs. and Mr. JOSEPH R. COBB, alleging false imprisonment, extortion, assault and robbery, by conveying away from her four United States Treasury notes of the value of fifty dollars each. This is the well-known pardon-broker case. Mrs. COBB admitted on the stand that she was engaged in this business, and that she had procured three pardons previous to the one which was returned to the President by Gen. BAKER, and which the latter had procured from her.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The question of the liability of government securities to State and municipal taxation will be taken up in the United States Supreme Court on Monday next for a special hearing. There are three cases all involving the same principle, appealed from the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, which has affirmed the legality of the tax. The first case taken up will be No. 286, CHURCHILL *vs.* The City of Utica.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury prefers no further increase of National Bank capital, except such as may be absolutely necessary to supply the Southern States with what they may require for actual business wants—say twenty-five millions. The Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, adheres to the recommendation in his report of one hundred millions, based upon the retiring of a like amount of legal-tender.

RECEPTION.

Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, and lady, gave their first reception this evening, and entertained in a very hospitable manner a large number of distinguished guests and personal friends.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHANDLER IN MOBILE.

On the 22d inst. the Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, reported from Mobile, Ala., in the pursuit of his official investigations.

SLEIGHING IN WASHINGTON.

It commenced snowing here to-day at noon. Good sleighing to-night.

MISSION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. POWELL starts for North Carolina to-morrow. He is charged with various matters connected with the Treasury and Post-office Departments, and the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A meeting was to-day announced to take place to-night at the Treasury Department, at which the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee of Ways and Means, and the delegation from the British Provinces were to confer in relation to the extension of the Reciprocity Treaty.

ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

It is stated that $100,000 of the new issues of fractional currency, which are intended to supersede the old issues of small circulating notes, will be issued daily during the coming week.

INTEREST OF SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

The interest of the 7.30 bonds, amounting to $7,300,000, falling due on the 15th inst., is being redeemed by the Treasury Department, and all designated depositaries. Over $125,000 in coupons have already been redeemed.

MUSTERED OUT.

The following list of volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous circulars, has been promulgated by the War Department:

California Cavalry, Native Battalion.

Indiana—Twentieth Infantry, First Heavy Artillery.

Iowa—Twelfth Infantry, independent organization infantry, Second United States Volunteers.

Maine—Eleventh Infantry.

Massachusetts—Twenty-fourth Infantry.

New-York—Eighty-eighth, Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Ninety-third Infantry.

Nevada—Companies D and E, First Cavalry.

Pennsylvania—Fifty-eighth Infantry.

Washington Territory—Company E, First Infantry; this completes the muster out of the regiment. United States colored troops—Eighth, Forty-second, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry, Forty-eighth Cavalry. Battery F, Second United States Colored Light Artillery, consolidated with the Third United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and not mustered out as heretofore reported.

The Eighth Illinois Infantry and Seventh Kentucky Infantry are still in the service, the order for the muster out having been rescinded.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, Jan. 24.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill in relation to the Court of Claims. This bill repeals the fourteenth section of the Act of March 3, 1863, and allows an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States at any time within ninety days after its passage in the cases mentioned in the fifth section of said Act of 1863, except in cases in which money has been paid into the Treasury. The bill fixes, as the opening of the term, the first Monday in December.

THE RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others with amendments, one of which guards against payment for costs which have accrued through the negligence or want of will or fraud of the officer making the application.

NO PAYMENT FOR EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution proposing, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a provision that no payment shall ever be made by the United States, or any State, for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves; or for or on account of any debt contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion against the national government; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATOR FROM IOWA.

Mr. SAMUEL S. KIRKWOOD was sworn in as a Senator from Iowa till the 3d of March, 1867.

COLORADO.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the citizens of Colorado, now in New-York, asking for the immediate admission of that Territory as a State, but upon condition of the word *white* being stricken from the constitution.

Mr. BROWN presented a similar petition on the same subject; also a petition asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on a resolution of the North Carolina Legislature, asking that the test oath be repealed, a resolution that it would be inexpedient to repeal the test oath at this time.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Mr. CONNESS complained that in the reports of the Associated Press, bills and other matters of great importance to California had been studiously omitted. He had recently introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad in California, also a bill of great interest to the people of San Francisco, and neither had been mentioned.

PROTECTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what legislation is necessary for the protection of the loyal citizens of the United States whose property, real or personal, has been confiscated by the so-called Confederate government, and for the restoration of such property to the loyal owners thereof, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the bill for the enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. MCDOUGAL (Dem.) took the floor in opposition to the bill. He denied the right of Congress to pass any such measure.

Mr. DAVIS, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the section of the bill which, as amended, confirms the title given by Gen. SHERMAN to Sea Island land for three years, and, upon the motion, spoke at some length asserting that the bill, as before the Senate, proposed to violate the constitutionally guaranteed right of property. The possessory right granted by Gen. SHERMAN he held ceased with the cessation of hostilities.

The Senate refused to strike out the section by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougal, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton and Wright—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—32.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out the sixth section of the bill, which provides for the purchase of land for homes for freedmen.

Mr. WILLEY said he would be compelled to vote for this amendment. He did not believe the constitution gave the right to do what was contemplated in the section, and while he believed a high obligation for the care of the freedmen rested on Congress, a still higher obligation rested on him as a Senator to obey the constitution. He did not believe the principle of the section was correct; it was calculated to promote idleness in the negroes. He thought the best way to take care of the freedmen was to teach them to take care of themselves.

The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. DAVIS' motion. They were as follows—Yeas 10, nays 32.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment restricting the operations of the bureau to the States and localities where civil courts are not in operation; which was negatived by yeas 10, nays 32.

Mr. MCDOUGAL offered a substitute for the entire bill, providing that the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to execute the constitution and laws now in existence for the benefit of freedmen, and to use such military force as may be necessary to do so.

Mr. MCDOUGAL called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his substitute.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to the original bill, to strike out the provision authorizing the extension of military jurisdiction over the employes and agents of the bureau.

Mr. MCDOUGALL made a point of order that his amendment was before the Senate. The chair decided that Mr. DAVIS' amendment was in order. The vote was then taken on Mr. DAVIS' amendment and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to strike out the section confirming land titles under Gen. SHERMAN'S orders.

The Chair stated that this amendment had already been voted upon and rejected.

Mr. DAVIS then offered an amendment prohibiting the exercise of military jurisdiction by agents of the bureau in States where the civil courts are unimpeded, and demanded the yeas and nays on its adoption. Decided in the negative—Yeas 9, nays 36.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment providing for the right of appeal from the decisions of agents and other employes of the bureau to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Negatived.

The question was then taken on the substitute for the whole bill offered by Mr. DOUGALL, and mentioned heretofore. Negatived—Yeas 8, nays 32.

At 4½ o'clock Mr. DAVIS rose to speak on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senate would not adjourn but would get a vote this evening.

Mr. HENDERSON understood that Mr. DAVIS was going to speak two hours, and he did not feel compelled to sit so long.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that the Senate adjourn with an understanding that a vote be taken on the bill to-morrow.

The question on adjournment was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Henderson, Morton, McDougall, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton and Wright—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Fessenden, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—22.

Mr. DAVIS was proceeding with his remarks, when Mr. HENDRICKS suggested that there could be no opposition to adjournment with an understanding that a vote would be taken to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would not object, if this was the understanding.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION FOR BOUNTIES.

Mr. KETCHUM presented a petition of the officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers, asking that said regiment be included in the schedule of those regiments deserving and entitled to receive bounties from the government, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill giving pensions to certain soldiers in the war with Great Britain in 1812, giving them $8 per month from the 1st of April, 1864, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MILLER also introduced a bill granting bounties to those who entered the service in 1861 and 1862 to put down the rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction, with instructions to report an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall, first, apportion direct taxes among the States according to the property in each; and which shall, second, apportion representation among the States on the basis of the number of adult male voters who shall be citizens of the United States.

Mr. LAWRENCE proceeded to explain his proposition. The present mode of apportioning direct taxes and representation was unjust, and although the result of compromise, it was wrong in principle and unequal in practical results. By his amendment they would make the voters in each State precisely equal. It was not proposed to withhold suffrage from any class of people. The amendment did not design to interfere with the right of any State to say who shall or who shall not be voters. He wished one voter in South Carolina to count as one voter in Ohio for the purpose of representation. The crowning merit of his amendment was a perfect representative democracy for all the purposes of representation, every voter being equally potential in our councils. The original basis of representation on three-fifths of the slaves of the South having ceased, the mode itself should now pass away. Place not a tax on labor, but on property, which was the true basis of taxation.

Mr. SHELLABARGER opposed the resolution, because it contemplates, provides, and in effect authorizes the States to wholly disfranchise an entire race of people, and that, too, whether that race be white or black, Saxon, Celtic or Caucassian, and without regard to the number or proportion to the entire population of the States. It is a declaration, in the only great and free republic, that it is permissable and right to deny to these races of men all their political rights, and that it is permissable to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water, and mudsills of society, provided only you do not seek to have these disfranchised races represented in your government. The moral teaching offends the sense and spirit of this age. It violates the fundamental principles of our government, and is intrinsically unjust. By being inserted in the constitution, and being a companion of other clauses, it thereby construes these other clauses, and lets down and repeals the free spirt and sense of the constitution.

A colloquy here ensued between Messrs. SHELLABARGER and CONKLING.

Mr. CHANLER, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order. It was "whether this was a Republican caucus."

The Speaker replied that it was not a point of order.

Mr. CHANLER said that it was the duty of members to take their seats.

The Speaker said that was a point of order, and gentlemen would please take their seats.

Several members on the Democratic side said they could not hear.

Mr. CONKLING, in an under tone, said that gentlemen on his side were not responsible for the ears of gentlemen on the other side, although they were long enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKS said that the basis of representation having been in effect stricken out by the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment, the question was whether the House should reëstablish it.

Mr. SHELLABARGER further opposed the resolution, saying there was no adequate restraint on the exclusion of the races, and advocated the amendment of Mr. LAWRENCE, his colleague.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to Mr. LAWRENCE'S instructions, namely:

That representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, and the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color.

He said he could not give to the resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction his support, because it asserted by implication that a State has a right to disfranchise a large mass of its citizens. He did not want placed in the constitution any language which seemed to recognise that right. We could not serve God and Mammon, and by such an admission we were tampering with a political sin. Another objection to the resolution was that it enabled a State by making the right to vote depend on a property qualification to exclude a large mass of men of both races, and a State might legislate in such a way as to convert itself from a republic to an oligarchy.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the following amendment to Mr. LAWRENCE'S instructions:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age having the qualifications for electors for the numerous branch of the State Legislature. The Congress, at their first session after the ratification of this amendment by the required number of States, shall provide by law for the actual enumeration of such voters, and such actual enumeration shall be separately made in a general census of the population of all the States within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every hundred thousand of the population, but each State shall have at least one representative.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, opposed the resolution. It did not, he contended, compass the purpose for which it was intended. He therefore preferred the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (LAWRENCE.) By committing the resolution to the committee, some of the objections would be removed.

Mr. KELLEY said that on the 10th of January he took occasion to point out a slight error in constitutional law into which the President seemed to have fallen. The principle which he had asserted at that time having been controverted by the gentleman from Iowa (KASSON,) he (KELLEY) now proceeded to establish it. He read from the debates on the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. MADISON saying:

"The necessity of a general government supposes that the State Legislatures will sometimes fail or refuse to consult the common interest, at the expense of their social convenience or prejudices."

Mr. KELLEY, continuing, said: The view of the question was to decide that the Legislatures of the States ought not to have the uncontrolled right of regulating the times, places and manner of holding elections. These were words of great latitude. Should all vote for all the representatives or all in the district vote for a member allotted to the district? These and many other points would depend on the Legislatures, and might materially affect the appointments. Whenever the State Legislatures had a favorite measure to carry they would take care so to mould their regulations as to favor the candidates they wished to succeed. Beside the inequality of the representation in the Legislatures of particular States would produce a like inequality in the representation in the national legislature, as it was presumable that the counties having the power in the former case would secure it to themselves—in the latter, what danger could there be in giving a controlling power to the national legislature? Of whom was it to consist; 1. Of a Senate to be chosen by the State Legislatures. If, therefore, the latter could be trusted, then the representatives could not be dangerous. 2. Of the representatives elected by the same people who elect the State Legislatures. Surely, then, if confidence is due to the latter it must be due to the former. It seemed as improper in principle, though it might be less incorrect in practice, to give to the State Legislatures this great authority over the election of the representatives of the people in the general Legislature, as it would be to give to the latter a like power over the election of their representatives in the State Legislature.

Mr. KELLEY then further quoted from the debates on the adoption of the constitution to sustain his views.

Mr. BROMWELL said that the resolution reported by the committee allowed its object to be defeated by leaving a door open to a property or other qualification, so that the man whom the amendment was designed to protect may be disfranchised. He favored an amendment to apportion the representatives among the different States in the same proportion of the whole number of the inhabitants of each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as the number of male voters qualified to vote for representatives of the most numerous branch of the Legislature will allow. He preferred that all the amendments should be reported in order that they might all come up together for discussion.

Mr. COOK was satisfied that the resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction was the only one which should be engrafted in the constitution. The evils complained of could not be remedied save by the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL, (Dem.,) in the course of a few remarks, said that he saw such indications after the election of Mr. LINCOLN as to satisfy his mind that the dominant power desired civil war for the purpose of bringing on a revolution in our system. If any amendments to the Constitution of the United States were necessary, this was not the time to make them.

Mr. SCHENCK referred to the views formerly expressed by him in relation to slavery, and thanked God that he, with others, was now standing here in order to determine what provision should be made in the midst of the ruin which the South, by their efforts at secession, had produced. He showed the magnitude of the evil of unequal representation, and in reply to Mr. MARSHALL said if the Republican party were revolutionary it was in the direction of freedom and equality, and it did not become a gentleman improperly calling himself a Democrat to object to this object. They had no sympathy with these miserable wretches of the South, who, making themselves tyrants, deprived a large portion of the people of their rights now that an opportunity was afforded to remedy the evil. Those who oppose could do so only on the ground that it would solve the difficulty and remove the negro from the arena of politics, and so their occupation would be gone. Mr. SCHENCK then explained at length the amendment which he had submitted.

The House then, without taking the question, adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The First Report of the Reconstruction Committee—A Flurry in the House—Hasty Action Rebuked and Defeated—A Sensation by Mr. Brooks—Magnificent Reception by Secretary Harlan—Gayety of the Season at Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan 23, 1866.

When Mr. STEVENS arose to make the first report from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, yesterday, he enchained the attention of the House; when he cracked his whip and said he proposed to pass it "before the sun went down," there were signs of kicking in the traces on all hands; and when, to-day, he intimated his purpose of demanding the previous question this afternoon, there was such a general outburst of opposition, that the wary Pennsylvanian was taken aback completely, and his purpose foiled. There was developed an unexpected opposition to the amendment among those who had been counted its positive friends, and particularly an opposition against demanding the previous question upon an important change in the organic law of the country, without the usual opportunity for and latitude of debate. Every one supposed that the amendment, apparently so just in its operation, would readily command a two-thirds vote in the House whenever presented. But the developments in the debate to-day render it doubtful. The amendment is substantially that heretofore submitted by Mr. BLAINE, and its practical result is to abolish the present three-fifths slave representation, though it will affect every State that deprives any class of persons of the elective franchise on account of race or color. An amendment will be urged to made the basis of representation everywhere that of suffrage, but it cannot prevail. The dramatic features of to-day's debate were the indignant protest of Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, against Mr. STEVENS' proposed hasty action, and the remark of Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, who sent a woman's rights petition to the clerk's desk, with the remark that he would much prefer to see white women vote than black men. This drew a round of applause from some soldiers in the galleries, accompanied by quite a clapping of feminine hands. It was a very great event for Mr. BROOKS, and the first of the kind in his Congressional career. He seemed as much surprised at it as anybody, and the Speaker, with his usual admirable temper and impartiality, rebuked disorder everywhere, on the floor of the House as well as in the galleries; for the members of this House do make a babel of their hall oftentimes, and it is only the very vigorous rap of the Speaker's gavel which brings them to an appreciation of the required dignity of their deliberations. But they are a splendid lot of men, taking the whole House through, with less useless timber than has been sent here for a number of years past. The debate will go on to-morrow, and perhaps the most of the week.

The gay season, which opened so vigorously and auspiciously last week, is positively becoming gayer, and there is scarcely a night for the next two or three weeks for which cards are not out for receptions, parties, &c. The opening event of this week was the magnificent reception given last night by Secretary HARLAN and lady. It equaled any of its predecessors in point of distinguished guests, while in its cordial and genial enjoyment by those present, it is believed to have surpassed most of them. Secretary HARLAN occupies one of the most spacious residences in Washington, at No. 304 H-street, and its delightful arrangement for such an affair was generally remarked last evening. The elegant apartments began to fill up a little before 9 o'clock, and from that time until nearly midnight there was a constant ebb and flow of the beauty, bravery, wealth and position that compose the most attractive phase of Washington society in the Winter. It may not be a breach of etiquette, and it will certainly be interesting to many of the readers of the TIMES to group together, for instance, a few of the leading guests present last evening, to show the class of people who meet in the capital on these pleasant occasions of social reunion. There were Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Stanton; Secretary McCulloch and Mrs. McCulloch; Secretary Welles, Mrs. Welles and niece; Attorney-General Speed and family; Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, and suite, with ladies; Count de Montholon, French Minister; Señor Romero, Minister of the Mexican Republic, and sister; Vice-President Foster and lady; Senator and Mrs. Harris; Senators Chandler, Ramsey, Creswell, Sherman, Pomeroy and Sprague, with their ladies; Speaker Colfax; Gen. Banks and Mrs. Banks; Gen. Butler, Mrs. Butler and Miss Butler; Gen. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter; Gen. Augur and Mrs. Augur; Gen. Fessenden and Mrs. Fessenden; Admiral Dahlgren and lady; Capt. Wise and Commander Parker, with their ladies; Messrs. Kasson, Allison, Hubbard and Grinnell, of Iowa, with ladies; Representative Hart, of New-York, and Mrs. Hart; Ingersoll and Farnsworth, of Illinois; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Conklin and Marvin, of New-York; Clarke, of Ohio; Rollins, of Ohio; Rollins, of New-Hampshire; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Hooper, Boutwell and Ames, of Massachusetts; and still others of the House of Representatives, more or less of them being accompanied by ladies; Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court; Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court; Assistant Postmaster-General Randall and Mrs. Randall; Judge Advocate-General Holt; Rev. Dr. Gurley; Gen. Belknap, of Iowa; United States Marshal Gooding and Mrs. Gooding; Hon. C. M. Depew, of New-York; Col. A. A. Hosmer and Mrs. Hosmer; Col. Corkhill and his bride, the daughter of Mr. Justice Miller; and hundreds of others. New-York City is not unrepresented at these gatherings, as was eminently shown last evening by the presence of a bevy of ladies from the Gramercy-Park Hotel, who won much attention from the elegance of their toilets. They were principally under the gallant escort of Judge COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The guests were received by Secretary HARLAN, Mrs. HARLAN, and Miss HARLAN, with much affability of manner, while a band of music, and the superb embellishments of the refreshment tables added much zest to their profuse hospitality. The occasion was not only a generous one, but refined and elegant to a flattering degree.

Mrs. Senator TRUMBULL and Mrs. Representative COOK, of Illinois, also gave a private reception last evening, which was attended by many of the guests already named, including Senator MORGAN and family, Maj.-Gen. JAS. H. WILSON and wife, Secretary WELLES and family, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. Senator MORGAN have issued cards for three receptions, on the evenings of Jan. 25, Feb. 1, and Feb. 8.

Washington society makes hay while the sun shines, or, rather, makes haste before the Lenten Fast.

CYMON.

VIRGINIA VAGRANT LAWS.

Important Order from Gen. Terry—Modification of the Laws in Respect to Wages as Far as They Relate to Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Virginia Legislature having enacted a law which sells both blacks and whites into servitude, because they may refuse to work for the law of wages which has been established by combinations of employers in various parts of the State, Gen. TERRY today issued the following order, modifying the operations of the statute as far as the freedmen in his department are concerned. The order is forwarded by your special correspondent at Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Jan. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—By a statute law passed at the present session of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "A bill providing for the punishment of vagrants," it is enacted, among other things, that any Justice of the Peace, upon the complaint of any one of certain officers therein named, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person alleged to be vagrant, and cause such person to be apprehended and be brought before him, and that if, upon due examination, said Justice of Peace shall find that such a person is a vagrant according to the definition of vagrancy contained in said statute, he shall issue his warrant directing such person to be employed for a term not exceeding three months, and by any constable of the county wherein the proceedings are had be hired out for the best wages which can be procured, his wages to be applied to the support of himself and his family.

The said statute further provides that in case any vagrant so hired shall, during his term of service, run away from his employer without sufficient cause, he shall be apprehended on the warrant of a Justice of the Peace and returned to the custody of his employer, who shall then have free of any further hire the services of such vagrant for one month, in addition to the original term of hiring, and that the employer shall then have power, if authorized by a Justice of the Peace, to work such vagrant with ball and chain.

The said statute specifies the persons who shall be considered vagrants, and be liable to the penalties imposed by it. Among those declared to be vagrants are all persons who, not having the wherewith to support their families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers in the like work in the place where they then are. In many counties of the State meetings of employers have been held, and unjust and wrongful combinations have been entered into for the purpose of depressing the wages of the freedmen below the real value of their labor—far below the prices formerly paid to masters for labor performed by their slaves. By reason of the combinations, wages utterly inadequate to the support of themselves and their families have in many places become the usual and common wages of the freedmen. The effect of the statute in question will be, therefore, to compel the freedmen, under the penalty of punishment as criminals, to accept and labor for the wages established by these combinations of employers. It places them wholly in the power of their employers, and it is easy to foresee that even where no such combinations now exist, the temptation to form them offered by the statute will be too strong to be resisted—that such inadequate wages will become the common and usual wages throughout the State. The ultimate effect of the statute will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated—a condition which will be slavery in all but its name. It is, therefore, ordered that no magistrate, civil officer, or other person shall, in any way or manner, apply or attempt to apply the provisions of said statute to any colored person in this department.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
(Signed) ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Legislative Action in Regard to Negroes.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Senate ordered to third reading to-day the bill giving negroes charged with criminal offences the privilege of trial by jury, and making them liable to punishment as white persons for similar offences. The same act allows them to give evidence *viva voce* in civil courts; but until 1868 they will not be allowed to certify in cases the parties to which are all whites.

MARYLAND.

Anti-Registration Convention—Address of Montgomery Blair—He Opposes Efforts to Elevate the Condition of the Negro.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Anti-Registration Law Convention, composed of delegates from all the counties of the State, met here to-day. President MONTGOMERY BLAIR made an address to the convention, condemning the efforts to elevate the negro. He also entered warmly into the question of registry, and expressed the opinion that the Union party themselves, in this State, would soon be compelled by their own honest convictions to join a general movement for the rights of their fellow-citizens in the States. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

TENNESSEE.

Important Movement Among the Union Citizens—A Call for a Mass Meeting—The Negro Testimony Bill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

In opposition to the memorial recently placed before the public as coming from the Union citizens of Tennessee, a call has been issued to all citizens who are favorable to the speedy restoration of the State to its proper position of equality and influence in the Union, to hold a mass meeting on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the 22d of February, to secure this desired end.

A hearty and unquestioned indorsement of the restoration policy of President ANDREW JOHNSON is pledged.

The call is signed by the leading conservative members of the Legislature, and by the most prominent Union men in the State.

The Negro Testimony Bill passed a second reading in the House to-day, by a vote of 33 to 36.

Fire at Dunkirk, and Loss of Life.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A row of wooden buildings on Third-street, near the depot in this city—nearly an entire block in length—was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the German emigrant house, through the careless exposure of coal-oil. Four bodies have been taken from the ruins, burned beyond identification. They are supposed to be emigrants. One man was rescued from the flames, but so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

Amount of loss and insurance is not ascertained.

A Noble Action Rewarded.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The amount raised by the merchants of Boston for the testimonial to the rescuers of the passengers of the wrecked ship *Gratitude* is about $22,000, and will be awarded as follows: $5,000 to Capt. BURKE; $600 to the First Mate; $500 to the Second Mate, and $200 to each of the crew of the bark *Fredonia*. The balance will go to the owner of the bark for merchandise thrown overboard.

Alexander H. Stephens and the Senatorship.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. STEPHENS declines to make any public address upon the state of the country under the present circumstances. He adheres to his determination not to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship.

The Ice-Boat Regatta on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The following telegram has been received in this city:

ATHENS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

To the Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Club:

We accept your challenge, and will race you for from one to two thousand dollars, a distance of from ten to fifty miles. ATHENS ICE-BOAT CLUB.

We are now informed that the above race will take place as soon as the preliminaries can be arranged.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY arrived this morning, to visit her husband.

Seven government buildings will be sold at Newport News on the 26th.

The steamer *Hatteras* has sailed for New-York.

The New-Jersey Legislature—Indorsement of President Johnson's Policy.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Resolutions indorsing the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, and commending the administrative ability of SEWARD and STANTON, passed the Legislature today, after considerable debate, 35 to 6.

Health of the Venerable Dr. Nott.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A report gained currency yesterday that the Venerable Dr. NOTT, of Union College, was dead, which was erroneous. The Doctor was very low during the day, but revived at night, and this morning was still alive.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* sailed for the West India Squadron to-day.

The bark *Mary Sparks*, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, has arrived here, leaking badly.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

JOHNNY PELL, of Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge's Minstrels, died this morning, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

The Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Both Houses agree to elect Judges on Friday. The Senate proposes to elect Senators on the 15th of February.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston banks for the week:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	92,665,000
Specie	1,040,000
Legal Tender notes	20,750,700
Deposits	40,300,600
Circulation:	
National	22,034,600
State	1,215,700

Sheridan After Early Again.

THE MISSTATEMENTS OF EARLY'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Gen. SHERIDAN which appeared in the New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Jan. 12, as reported by telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8, 1866.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Daily Crescent:

GENTLEMEN: There is a class of military men who should be considered worse than cowards, and to that class belong those who are willing and attempt to falsify history.

The following statistics should fix the status of Ex-Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY in this respect, whose letter to the New-York *News* furnished you the data for an article published in the *Crescent* of the 6th inst., in which Gen. EARLY states that the forces opposed to my command in the Shenandoah Valley consisted of about 8,500 muskets, three battalions of artillery, and less than 3,000 cavalry.

According to the statement of my Provost-Marshal-General, the number of prisoners captured in the Shenandoah Valley from Aug. 4, 1864, to March 1, 1865, was about 13,000, and the names of nearly that number are recorded on the books recently used in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Middle Military Division. My official records show that my loss in killed and wounded from Aug. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, was 13,831, and Gen. EARLY'S loss was fully twice as great if not greater; consequently we can safely estimate his casualties at 26,831 men. I also inclose herewith a statement by Lieut. MCKEE, of the United States Ordnance Corps, exhibiting a list of one hundred and one pieces of field artillery captured from Gen. EARLY'S command in the Shenandoah Valley from Aug. 4, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865. This statement does not include six pieces of artillery captured at Waynesboro', four at Greenwood Station, two at Charlottsville and four at South Anna Bridge, on my march from Winchester to Petersburg, during the months of February and March, 1865. Gen. EARLY'S statement that he had about 1,000 men at Waynesboro' is hard to reconcile with the fact that over 1,400 men of his command were captured at that engagement, and his estimate of my forces is incorrect; but that may be considered a pardonable error. The accompanying statements of Lieut.-Col. PARSONS, Brevet Major HOWARD and Lieut. MCKEE, are the sub-vouchers for the foregoing statements.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-Gen. United States Army.

This letter is accompanied by statements from C. B. PARSONS, late Provost-Marshal-General of the "Middle Military Division," and Major O. H. HOWARD, Chief Signal Officer of the "Division of the Gulf," which Gen. SHERIDAN embodies, the substance of which is also accompanied by a statement of captured artillery from Lieut. GEORGE W. MCKEE, Gen. SHERIDAN'S Chief Ordnance officer, of which the following is an abstract, exhibiting the number of pieces captured by Gen. SHERIDAN'S forces from Aug. 20, 1864 and Jan. 1, 1865:

12 twelve-pounders, marked U. S.
20 three-inch ordnance guns, marked U. S.
11 ten-pounder Parrott guns, marked U. S.
1 six-pounder bronze gun, marked U. S.
2 twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, marked U. S.
1 twelve-pounder field howitzer, marked U. S.
24 three-inch ordnance twelve-pounders, marked U. S.
9 twelve-pounder iron guns, marked C. S.
7 twelve-pounder bronze guns, marked C. S.
1 three and one-half inch iron gun, marked C. S.
3 three-inch iron guns, marked C. S.
1 three-inch bronze gun, marked C. S.
101 aggregate of captured artillery.

The Schuyler Fraud Case.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 24.

The case of ROBERT SCHUYLER et al. *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad, otherwise known in the New-York courts as the Omnibus suit, was decided in December by the Court of Errors of New-York, the court of the last resort in that State, in favor of the plaintiffs. The Judges awarded to the plaintiffs judgment and costs to the amount of $900,000. The case can go no further, and the company have now made arrangements to pay the judgment and costs. On Monday the Directors met and voted to increase the capital stock of the road to $5,000,000, which will raise enough funds to meet the amount required. On the 27th instant, the subscription books will be opened, and all who are stockholders then will be allowed to subscribe for the new stock by surrendering two and a half shares of their old stock for one of the new, and paying for the new stock $75 per share. The capital stock of the company was formerly $3,000,000. The amount of fraudulent bonds was $2,100,000. A large part of these were bought up by compromising with the holders, the capital stock being increased to accomplish it, and the holders giving two shares for one. The present increase will now pay up all the liabilities caused by the fraudulent issue. The road is considered worth $10,000,000, and there is no doubt that the new stock will soon be taken, the great clog which the Schuyler frauds have been for years to the road will be removed, and the road will now enter on an era of great prosperity.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Morris Canal, 75; Reading Railroad, 50; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54; American Gold, 139⅞; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Crusade Against Reporters for the Press—The Metropolitan Health Bill Before the Senate—It is Made a Special Order for Tuesday Next.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The House has been occupied nearly the whole of its session to-day in the discussion of the important question of expelling reporters of the press from the floor. I chronicle the fact that it may go to the constituents of the gentlemen that the day for which each member is paid the sum of $3, has been spent in a crusade against the press.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH brought up the question by moving to strike out of the report of the Select Committee on Rules that portion which denied the privilege of seats on the floor to those reporters who do not report "full proceedings for actual daily publication."

Mr. MAURICE supported the report of the committee. He thought some persons who were not legitimate reporters got on the floor sometimes, and besides, the reporters became recipients of free passes on railroads, which the honorable gentleman seemed to think an exclusive prerogative of members, who, he said, had spent time and effort to secure an indorsement by the people.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH believed it an entirely useless expense to construct a gallery at a cost of $2,000 to put reporters in, when it was proposed ere long to erect a new Capitol. He asked members to remember that to the press many of them owed the seats they held. It was not only impracticable, but absurd, for every reporter to think of reporting every local measure that was offered. He did not think reporters could discharge their duty unless they could have access to papers at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WEED offered an amendment striking out the report of the committee, and providing that the Speaker should assign seats to reporters, who should have the right, at all times, to pass to and from said seats. He believed that the report of the committee was too severe upon the reporters, who ought to have all the facilities that were proper. His amendment, he thought, was all reporters desired.

Mr. GOODRICH argued against the report as one that would do the greatest injustice to representatives of the Press.

Mr. WILBER said as he sat in a part of the chamber over which it was proposed to erect a reporters' gallery, he must decidedly object to it. If put up there, they would eat peanuts, and throw the shells down upon them. [Laughter.] The Speaker, he thought, had a right to refuse any person a seat on the floor who was likely to abuse his privilege as a reporter. The report, he would say, with all respect to the committee, was an absurdity and an impracticability.

J. L. PARKER favored the report, as necessary to purify legislation.

Mr. PALMER said he was informed the cost of the gallery would not be above $500.

Mr. BUCKMAN opposed the report, and was followed by Mr. THORNE, one of the editors of the Troy *Times*, who had been relied on by the reporters as their especial champion. To their astonishment Mr. THORNE went over to the enemy, and argued in favor of the report, which he said was desired by the Speaker.

The debate was continued at considerable length by Messrs. COCHRANE and LITTLEJOHN in favor of the report and Mr. CREAMER against it, when the question was taken on Mr. WEED'S amendment and it was adopted, 49 to 46. So by this close vote the agony was ended, and it was determined that reporters shall hold their seats. As one of said reporters, permit me to return their heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen who so ably maintained their rights, and to say, further, that they bear no malice toward those who endeavored to unseat them, assuming that they acted from no personal ill-will toward the representatives of the press.

The Committee of the Whole in the Senate had before it the Metropolitan Health Bill, which was read through without a single amendment being offered or a solitary Senator rising to speak against it. This probably would not have been the case had Senator H. C. MURPHY been present. BEN WOOD was in his seat, but did not manifest any intention of taking the floor.

On motion of Senator ANDREWS, the bill was made a special order for Tuesday next. PERSIMMON.

Tax Commissioners for New-York City Confirmed—A. J. Williamson, J. W. Allen, and J. W. Allen Appointed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nominations of AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, JONATHAN W. ALLEN and JOSIAH W. BROWN to be Tax Commissioners for New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Petitions were presented for an underground railroad in New-York, and of the Third-avenue Railroad Company for permission to construct branch tracks.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LA BAU—To amend the General Insurance Law by providing that no company organized under the same shall assume any risk to an amount exceeding ten per cent. of its paid up capital, notwithstanding they may effect reinsurance thereon.

To amend the charter of Hudson.

By Mr. PIERSON—To amend the charter of the Morris Insurance Company.

By Mr. FOLGER—Requiring Police Justices and Justices of the Peace to file and exhibit affidavits in criminal cases.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FOLGER—To submit the question of a new constitution to the people at the election next November.

Also requiring receivers of insolvent safety-fund banks to make reports to the Bank Superintendent, and to pay over as speedily as possible all moneys in their hands for the redemption of the circulating notes of said banks.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the Assessment Law, by requiring all citizens liable to taxation to make oath annually as to the full amount of their real and personal property.

BILLS PASSED.

Conferring additional powers upon the Five Points House of Industry.

Amending the General Manufacturing Law, by authorizing the increase or diminution in the shares of a company without affecting the capital.

Mr. ANDREWS called up the Assembly concurrent resolution asking Congress to furnish vessels and hulks for temporary quarantine purposes, and they were adopted.

The bill creating a metropolitan sanitary district came up as the special order, and was read through, on motion of Mr. ANDREWS.

Mr. FOLGER moved to report progress. Motion carried.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. LOW thought that would not give Senators time enough to examine it and the many laws to which it refers. He moved that it be made the special order for next Thursday. Motion carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving a detailed statement of the cost of all the public printing, binding and advertising for the State during the last fiscal year, at $214,161 50.

Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Speaker presented the Quartermaster-General's report.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HISCOCK—To confirm the resolution of the Common Council of New-York by releasing certain property to the Church of St. James.

By Mr. PERRYMAN—To change the name of the New-York Free Academy to the New-York Free College.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To amend the act relative to the organization of the Ocean Steamship Company.

By Mr. THORN—To increase the rates of legal advertisements.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH moved to take from the table the report of the Committee on Rules; which was carried.

He moved to strike out so much as relates to the erection of a reporter's gallery, and exclude from the floor reporters who do not report proceedings in full.

Mr. WEED moved to amend by limiting the privileges of reporters to passing to and from the seats which should be assigned them on the floor.

After a lengthy debate, the amendment was adopted by 49 to 46 votes. Without taking the question on the adoption of the report, the House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active at $1 24½ for No. 1, and 83½c.@84c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 43c. OATS dull. HIGHWINES quiet. PROVISIONS dull. Standard brands of Mess Pork offered at $26 50, with only small sales; ordinary Mess Pork sold at a limited extent at $25. BEEF HAMS in moderate request at 33c.@35c. PICKLED MEATS without material change. GREEN MEATS steady. HAMS 15c.@16c.; Shoulders packed, 9½c. LARD steady at 17c. HOGS less active, and declined 10c.@15c. DRESSED HOGS declined 25c.; sales at $10 75@$10 87½. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 hogs, 3,300 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR is in fair demand and steady at $7@$7 50. WHISKY steady at $2 25, free. HOGS dull and 25c. lower; sales at $11 25@$11 50 for city dressed. Receipts, 2,200. MESS PORK held at $29 for first-class brands, with buyers at $28 50. LARD firm at 17½c. for prime city.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Sympathies and Antipathies on the Union Question—Money Eight per Cent—The National Debt—Doom of England—Sir John Gray at Kilkenny—The Irish Church Establishment—High Church Progress in England—Extraordinary Christmas Services.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

The English who sympathized with those who fought in America for the preservation, or, as it has sometimes been called, the restoration of the Union, cannot understand how any party in the North should oppose itself to the completion of a work that has cost so much. If the Union is not to be restored, one would say that much blood has been shed and much treasure spent in vain. There is a deep mortification felt here at the principles indicated and the policy avowed in Congress by those who seem anxious to hinder what ABRAHAM LINCOLN so earnestly labored to achieve. Be sure that the only men in England who rejoice at the action of what is called the radicals, are those who are ready to rejoice in your calamities. The enemies of the Union are those who do not wish to see it restored. They are those who believe that if causes of irritation exist the war will in a few years burst out again with ten-fold fury, and that in the meantime a disorganized and distracted South will be a source of weakness to the country. These men would gladly see every prospect of the great cotton crops of former years perish. They know that there must be in the South millions of boys whom a few years will bring to manhood, and they foresee the consequences of their growing up with hearts full of hatred to a government that denies them the common rights of freemen, which they, at heart, have done nothing to forfeit. On the other hand, every real friend of America in Europe has rejoiced at every act of magnanimity on the part of the President, and at everything which has shown a high, noble, and chivalric spirit on the part of the Northern people. Whatever the English may do at sundry times and in divers places, it is against their doctrine to strike a man when he is down. Never, perhaps, in the world's history was a people more thoroughly beaten than those of the Southern States. The true policy to be used toward a people that has so bravely fought, and been so utterly conquered, ought not, one would say, to be doubtful to any generous mind. Peace is the proper fruit of victory, and peace between equals means justice, and between the conqueror and the conquered it requires even more than justice—generosity. If I am not entirely mistaken in the Southern character, benefits will unite and injuries divide. The President ought to know the South, and I believe he does know it far better than men who seem bent on serving any interests but those of their country; for if there is a man in England who still hopes for Southern independence, he welcomes every cause of discontent, and dreads every generous effort at reconciliation and peace.

Money has gone up to eight per cent. in London, and to five in Paris. Men who make their estimates on five per cent., with a narrow margin, must be doing a losing business; but this price is an indication of immense commercial activity and great prosperity. Never since the world began, was England, as a whole, so prosperous. There is even some talk of trying to reduce, by a million or two, the national debt. The idea even of paying the principal has been considered an absurdity; in fact, the whole debt has been repudiated, all but the interest, by common consent. But somebody has raised the question of the right of one generation of Englishmen to burden with a huge debt all future generations. A man may leave a legacy of debt to his son, his grandson, and even his great-grandson, but can he go any further? Must all future Englishmen stagger under these $4,000,000,000?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has settled the question. The prosperity, the business, the very existence of England depends upon coal. It makes our fires, heats our furnaces, gives light and water to our towns, drives our manufactories and steamers. Without coal England would lose trade, manufactures and three-fourths of her population. It will not pay to bring coal from the great fields of America. It would be better to go to the coal. Well, Sir, at the actual rate of using coal in England and the annual increase, the entire stock within 4,000 feet of the surface will last seventy years—the child is born who will see it exhausted. Of course, as the stock diminishes, and the difficulty of getting it increases, the price will rise, and the consumption gradually diminish, so that there will be a gradual decline, instead of a sudden destruction, and if no substitute can be found for coal, this decline of British industry, wealth and power will begin in about fifty years, and in fifty more you may write *Britannia fuit* on the ruins of St. Paul's, a broken arch of London Bridge, or any convenient place for such an inscription. England, with her stock of coal exhausted, will be a pleasant sort of watering-place, or summer resort for the rest of the world, covered with the ruins of iron foundries and cotton mills, a shabby-looking Palmyra, or a grimy Thebes. Antiquarians will explore it, and future Gibbons will write the decline and fall of the British Empire, and possibly quote my prediction in a foot-note.

A more important speech than that of Mr. BRIGHT was made a few days ago by Sir JOHN GRAY, M. P., at Kilkenny. Sir JOHN, who has been recently knighted as well as elected to Parliament, is an important man in Ireland. He is the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, a leading Catholic paper in Dublin, and according to the rule prevailing in that remarkably contradictory country, he is a Protestant, which may be the reason he was elected from the largely Catholic city of Kilkenny. Sir JOHN told his constituents that he should do his best to unite the liberal Irish and English votes in Parliament for the removal of that central root of bitterness, the Irish Protestant Church Establishment, the church of only 11 per cent. of the population which for three centuries had been saddled upon the great majority of the people as a badge of servitude. There will be a tremendous battle, but the establishment is doomed. The outrage is not only too great but too absurd to be borne with any longer. There will be a terrific howling among the soupers, but their case is hopeless. They have had three hundred years, with all the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, and all they could collect in England, and every means of physical coercion and moral suasion, from the penal laws, and the massacres and confiscations of ELIZABETH, CROMWELL, and WILLIAM of Orange, to the soup and blankets of VICTORIA, and Ireland is more Catholic to-day than at any time in two hundred years. There is no doubt that under the pressure of the penal laws, many land owners were, or pretended to be, converted to Protestantism; but since the pressure has been taken off, great numbers have relapsed so that to-day forty-two per cent. of the landed proprietors are Roman Catholic. In 1630, the Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, writes of the parish of St. Iverburgh's, in which Dublin Castle is situated, and which was of course the centre of Protestant influence: "There are 239 howseholders in that parish, all protestants except 28 howseholders."

In 1861, the census gives for that same parish 694 Anglicans—not "howseholders," but individuals, 83 dissenters and 2,399 Roman Catholics. In the whole diocese of Dublin there are 100,267 of the Established Church; 16,146 dissenters, and 396,916 Roman Catholics. If the Church Establishment or legal religion of the country is in such a minority in the capital, what is it likely to be in other districts. Here the absurdity becomes so monstrous that it is a wonder that Fenianism has not been rampant three hundred years.

For example, out of a population of 5,798,967, the church established by law, and endowed with all ecclesiastical revenues, has only a population of 678,473. There are 199 Irish parishes, with not a single member of the established church, and 575 parishes where the members, including parson, clerk, &c., vary from 1 to 20. Surely there is no such scandal in Christendom or in the world. Such a thing was never done in any Roman Catholic country. And it is useless for conversion if the English any longer cared for that, and only a source of irritation. The English, as a rule, no longer consider papists as idolators, or followers of Anti-Christ. As a rule an Anglican prefers a papist to any other kind of dissenter. Sir JOHN ROMILY, Master of the Rolls, who has just been elevated to the peerage, in deciding a will-case last year, in which there was a question whether a child should be educated a Protestant or Catholic, said: "The future salvation of the child does not depend, in the judgment of the court, upon the faith it entertains being either Catholic or Protestant." It having been legally decided that a Catholic can be saved, Parliament has no excuse for robbing over five millions of the people of Ireland to maintain the religious establishment of 678,473. I judge therefore that Sir JOHN GRAY and Mr. BRIGHT will be able to carry out our small measures of reform in the approaching session. Of course the Irish members will vote for the reform bill.

I have just received the second supplement of the *Church Times*, the organ of the High Church ritualistic party, and I see no way in which I can give an idea of the progress of what is called the Catholic revival in the Anglidan Church, and its popularity, than by a few extracts from this remarkable publication, which contains accounts of Christmas services in a great number of churches in town and country. Let us take a sample of those in London. At St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster square, "the first Vespers of the Nativity" were sung at 9 P. M. on Sunday. The church was gorgeously ornamented, and thronged with worshippers—but I must quote the official report:

"After this service the clergy and choir retired, and during the interval which elapsed, the candles in the sanctuary and on the altar (six lights only had burned during Evensong) were lighted by two acolytes. There were about 150 candles, which, with the numerous gas jets in the choir, caused a most brilliant illumination. The midnight celebration commenced with the usual procession—church wardens with staves, banner of the Cross, thurifers, in scarlet cassocks and lace-fringed cottas, swinging their censers; incense-boat bearer, also in scarlet cassock and cotta; banner of the Presentation, choir-boys, banner of the Blessed Virgin, choir-men, banner of our Blessed Lord, and, finally, deacon and sub-deacon, with the celebrant priest, who was vested in alb and chasuble. The "Adeste Fideles" was the processional hymn. The procession reached the altar with some little difficulty, on account of the vast concourse of persons. All having taken their places, the service proceeded, the music being the usual Gregorian, chiefly after MERBECKE, and incense being used at the proper times, according to the Western rite. The hymn after the consecration was "Oh, Jesus, Our Emanuel," with the chorus "Thee in Thy sacrament we here adore; oh, make us love Thee more and more." After the blessing, three Christmas hymns were sung with tremendous vigor, and the procession forming, left the altar, singing again "Adeste Fideles." There was a low mass at 8:30 on Christmas morning, and the high one at 11 o'clock was in all respects similar to the midnight service."

Here you have it, my friends, horns and hoofs, "mass" and "vespers," crosses, picture banners, adoration of the sacrament, lights, flowers, incense—a ceremonial which Rome could scarcely exceed for splendor.

Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, one of the most industrious Americans abroad, has written to the *Fortnightly Review* to warn England, France and Mexico of the belligerent dispositions of America, and the pretty strong probability of a war with one, two or all of them. War, Mr. CONWAY thinks, may be a political necessity for America. Traditional friendship for France has done much to keep the peace, but it is very hard to stand the Mexican business, and if any other power had meddled there, it would have been driven out long ago. A war with England, in Mr. CONWAY'S opinion, would be popular with everybody but Mr. SUMNER and his New-England party, who always had a sneaking kindness for the old country, and they, he allows, are somewhat riled at present. And for what, think you, is America, in the opinion of this eminent publicist, to go to war about? The Monroe doctrine? *Alabama* claims? These are the pretexts. America is in danger of being plunged into war by President JOHNSON in the interest of slavery! It is a happy thing for America that there are men in England who understand her politics and are capable of enlightening Europe.

Speaking of guns there is a report that the officers of the American squadron in the Mediterranean refuse to associate with the officers of either the French or English ships, and cotton to the Russians. Has Mr. Secretary WELLES given any such orders? Lord CLARENCE PAGET, a broth of a boy, has been appointed to the Mediterranean station, and if Yankee Admirals can resist his champagne and other fascinations, then I agree that war is imminent.

It may be of interest to American lawyers to know that although the sympathy of the Germans was strongly with the Federals in the late American struggle, the jurists of Germany are by no means disposed to accept the American interpretation of the responsibility of neutrals. We read in the *Post* that Dr. L. GESSNER, of Berlin, in a new edition of his work on "Neutral Rights at Sea," pronounces the condemnation of the *Springbok* by the New-York prize court a flagrant violation of international law. Dr. GESSNER maintains broadly that "a neutral vessel, even when carrying contraband of war, is not liable to detention, if bound for a neutral port, unless the vessel's papers show clearly on their face that said contraband is destined for the enemy's use. Hence," he adds, "the search of a neutral vessel by a belligerent is confined to the examination of its papers. Moreover, supposing some contraband articles to be found on board, these contraband articles alone are liable to condemnation, while the remainder of the cargo and the vessel itself cannot be condemned. In the case of the *Springbok*, hastily and most improperly condemned by the American prize court, the few trifling articles alleged by the captors to be contraband, cannot, in my opinion, be considered as such, because those articles (viz., buttons and nitrate of potash for curing provisions) have never heretofore been included in the category of contraband, and their value did not exceed the sum of £225! The condemnation of the vessel itself and the innocent bulk of the cargo, worth £60,000, was certainly a monstrously illegal proceeding. Altogether, the condemnation of British ships, with their entire cargoes, by Judge BETTS appear to me flagrant violations of universally recognized neutral rights."

The *Moniteur* kindly assures us that the Emperor does not mean mischief by his notice for the termination of the Extradition Treaty. All he wants is a small measure of legal reform. When he has a rascal across the channel, he would be glad to have the means of getting hold of him without encountering the endless quibbles of English law. At present, every fraudulent bankrupt that comes over to London to spend the money of his credulous dupes, sets up for a political refugee, and by abusing and conspiring against the Emperor, appeals to English prejudices and secures his own safety. The Emperor wants this little matter remedied—that is all.

Another reciprocity treaty—that of trade between Canada and the United States—is also a little talked of, and the *Standard* looks upon its abrogation as "a warning to the British Colonies of what they would have to submit to, were they, by descending to the level of an appanage of the Northern States, to become absorbed in the fathomless gulf of Yankee greed." I have copied this solely for the style. As to Canada, it is scarcely thought of here—in America it used to be looked upon as a small nuisance, or petty annoyance, to be either endured or abated as was most convenient. Nobody, in my younger days, ever doubted that it would be annexed whenever it was worth the trouble. While slavery continued there was a difficulty, for it would have deranged the balance of power. Now, the only question respecting all those bleak Northern regions is whether they will not be more plague than profit.

The Fenian trials are over at Cork, and they are trying the deaf Fenian at Dublin. Since the division in the New-York Irish Republic the government is ashamed of the prosecutions, and will probably order them to be abandoned. The Jamaica business quite superseded Fenianism in public interest; thus Earl RUSSELL is playing for the support of the whole Irish liberal representation. Considering that he is the boy, who, a few years ago, wrote "no popery" on Cardinal WISEMAN'S door, and then cut round the corner, he would seem to be rather an unpromising angler for votes in those waters; but if politicians wish to carry their points they must not be too particular, and if justice to Ireland can be got out of Exeter Hall and a Quaker meeting-house, it will not be the less valuable on that account. We have probably heard the last of the Fenians on this side of the water, until we read that Her Majesty has graciously extended her pardon to those who have been conspiring against her. The Jamaica business is still an irritating subject. Mr. CARDWELL at Cambridge, the other day, found a majority of his hearers not inclined to take the same view as the Anti-slavery Society, and people are trying to wait with patience for some news of the commission. The lawyers sent out by the A. S. S. will try to get Gov. EYRE and the military officers indicted for murder; but I do not see how they can expect to find a Jamaica jury to either indict or convict, since there appears to be only two opinions on the island—the negroes holding one, and the white men and maroons the other. Mr. BRIGHT intimated, at Rochdale, that the white widow of "the murdered GORDON" might be expected to come to England and seek for justice at the foot of the throne. "An English woman" in the *Times* suggests that the widows of some of the murdered white men should be invited to accompany her. So the bitter war of races goes on; and it will be for Parliament to determine whether Jamaica is to be really governed or finally abandoned.

At the head of Bow-street, not far from Covent Garden and Drury-lane Theatres, stands one of the largest halls in London. It is very central, though not so accessible by omnibuses as Exeter Hall or St. James. It has, however, been engaged for a series of popular Sunday evening lectures, with music, to be given by Prof. HUXLEY, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Dr. CARPENTER, the writer on physiology, and others, with prices ranging from threepence to half a crown. Lectures, as a rule, are no go in England—but this looks like a success. Under the announcement of this series of popular Sunday evenings, in the *Times* I find that of a series of Epiphany religious services at the Italian Roman Catholic Church, of a remarkably polyglottic character—there being sermons promised by the most distinguished prelates and clergy, regular and secular, in English, French, Italian, German, Spanish and Polish. In Rome you may hear sermons in nearly every language spoken in the world, but these six, being tolerably comprehensive tongues, will answer for London.

Among the Christmas and New-Year's celebrations one is happy to hear of and chronicle, is that of the London *Times* establishment, which, on balancing its books for the past year, found such an unexpected surplus that it gave an addition of two weeks' salary to every employe, from the head editor to the sub-deputy-devil. The American war added largely to the receipts of the newspapers, not only in circulation, but in advertising. The process of turning business into new channels required unusual expense in announcements. An established business goes along of itself, after a fashion, but every new or growing enterprise must be advertised. The English believe in advertising; they have tried it out and out. In the scramble of a trade so immense, and in so vast a population, the man who makes the most noise and the largest show, gathers the guineas. I used to think Americans, and especially New-Yorkers were enterprising in this way, but they do not begin with the English, who spend pounds where your merchants spend dollars. The reason may be that there is here a more violent competition and a greater necessity; but the fact is evident to every one who walks London streets or reads English newspapers.

London is dull, and will be until the meeting of Parliament. I thought I would run down to the sea side for a week or two, and looked in the *Times* for lodgings, when the following announcement saluted my astonished vision: "BRIGHTON—Affluent aristocratic parties, desiring a truly refined and elegant home, can be received by a lady of first-class position. Comfort, luxury and cheerfulness insured." Now, that will suit my case exactly. Any lady of first-class position, who can assure me comfort, luxury *and* cheerfulness, shall have my custom. I shall telegraph at once and secure her best accommodations. For a few pounds extra, no doubt, I can be introduced to all the best society in Brighton. The golden key unlocks all doors. There may be one or two things in England not to be had for money, but almost everything is ticketed at the lowest cash price, and no abatement. Still people will grumble. Some, it appears, have not the golden key, or will not use it. They have a woman up in London for starving her daughter to death. The *Daily News*, in its record of the past year, says: "Luxury swells and spreads; speculation is rampant; the cost of living honestly increases; children are murdered, and a million of the people are paupers."

In spite of predictions of a hard Winter, the weather continues mild. In open gardens in the Isle of Wight were to be seen on Christmas Day blooming geraniums, fuschias, roses, violets, pansies, jessamine, heliotropes, &c. Green peas and apple trees were in bloom, and there were second crops of ripe figs, new potatoes and green apples.

MONADNOCK.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Message of Gov. Worth—A Review of the Affairs of the State—The Removal of the Freedmen's Bureau Urged.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Being duly notified by a dispatch from the President of the United States of the discontinuance of the provisional government, Gov. HOLDEN turned over to me, on the 28th of December last, the great seal of the State and other State effects in the Capitol, and I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor.

I entertained the opinion, in which I was sustained by legal gentlemen whom I consulted, that under a proper construction of the 6th section of the ordinance of the convention ratified on the 18th day of October last, the powers of Justices of the Peace and of all the other officers appointed by the Provisional Governor, were determined by the discontinuance of the provisional government. This section of the ordinance is in the following words:

"All the acts and deeds of the Provisional Governor of the State, appointed by the President of the United States, and likewise all the acts of any officer or agent by him appointed or under his authority, done or which may be done in pursuance of the authority conferred on such officer or agent, are hereby ratified and declared to be valid to all intents and purposes: *Provided nevertheless*, that so far as it may be competent for this convention to declare the same, all appointments made, and all offices and places created by or under authority of the Provisional Governor, shall cease at the close of the first session of the next General Assembly, or at such other time as that Assembly shall direct successors in such appointments or offices to be chosen or to be qualified, subject, however, to the provisions of the Revised Code, chapter seventy-seven, section three: *Provided, however*, that in all cases of appointments made by him of directors in any corporation, they shall continue until the regular election of its officers."

Believing it absolutely necessary that the General Assembly should be convened at an earlier day than that to which it had adjourned, I summoned the Executive Council to meet here on the third day of this month, when a quorum attended, and with their advice I issued my proclamation, in conformity with which you are now assembled.

It may be that a proper construction of the ordinance referred to continued in office the sheriffs and clerks of courts, until the qualification of their successors, but it is clear that the powers of the Provisional justices of the peace and of the municipal officers of corporated towns ceased with the provisional government.

MILITIA.

There are probably many acts passed during and immediately preceding the war, relating to the militia, which upon their face may not be unconstitutional or incompatible with our allegiance, which ought now to be repealed or modified. It is to be hoped that the period is not distant when the United States will perceive that we are satisfied, that we have had enough of war, and that we are as ready as any people can be to perform all our duties to the national government. When this shall occur, it is to be hoped that civil government will be restored to us. It is important now that our militia laws be revised and consolidated, and an intelligible and judicious militia code be adopted, under which the militia may be organized and put in condition to perform its appropriate part in the government, both Federal and State.

STATE DEBT.

My report as late Public Treasurer, submitted to the Convention in October last shows that the bonded debt of the State created under acts passed prior to the war is..........$11,119,500

The estimated amount of unpaid coupons on these bonds was then.......... 2,500,000

Interest which will accrue on this debt up to Oct. 1, '66.......... 817,000

Total..........$14,436,500

To pay the interest on our State debt and the other indispensable expenses of the State, she will require at least one million dollars each year. This would require a tax nearly twice as great as we ever paid before the war, when our taxable property was worth about three times as much as it is now. The war has annihilated probably two-thirds of our wealth. In addition to our State taxes, the land tax we are required to pay this year to the government of the United States is upwards of $500,000, besides other direct taxes to the United States, the amount of which I have no means of estimating.

Before the war we had solvent banks, with a capital exceeding $8,000,000, and a circulation of about the same amount. This capital is lost, and the currency worth less than $1,500,000.

We have now almost no banking facilities, and owing to the presence of devastating armies and the derangement of labor by the emancipation of our slaves in the midst of the planting season, we made last year almost nothing for market. Owing to these causes it is manifest that a tax this year to meet the accruing interest on our State debt would be ruinous to our people and consequently injurious to our creditors.

In view of the large amount we must contribute to the National government, the derangement of labor, and the want of banks affording the facilities to men of enterprise to employ and pay liberal wages to laborers, even if Providence favor us with good seasons, we can scarcely hope to be able for some time to meet our obligations punctually. An honest debtor who cannot punctually cash accounts against him is always willing to give his note. As we cannot pay our bonds and the coupons now due and falling due this year, we ought to sell our bonds at par, if we can, to raise the means of payment, or allow our creditors to accept them at par, or make such other arrangements with them as seem most beneficial to them and least detrimental to us.

Our only resource, other than taxation, to meet our debt, is stock in our railroads to the amount of $6,516,500, and bonds on certain other railroads, (secured by mortgage) with which the State has exchanged her bonds to the amount of about $6,000,000. It is supposed that many of the holders of our State bonds would exchange them for a like amount of these stocks, for the larger portion of our State debt is due to non-residents of the State. If such exchange were made, to the extent of giving the control of our roads to non-residents, it might result in oppressive rates of freight or other regulations detrimental to the State. Property guarded, I favor such exchange.

Another plan suggested, supposed to be acceptable to the holders of our bonds, looking to the furnishing of a currency as well as making of our State debt manageable, is the issue of small bonds, payable to bearer and bearing a low rate of interest, say one per cent., and receivable in payment of all dues to or from the State. As the credit of these bonds would rest on the faith of the State, as that of the present national currency depends on the faith of the nation, and as there would be much demand for them to pay taxes, and in view of the uncertainty when the State may be able to resume the payment of interest on her present bonds, the advocates of this scheme believe that the holders of the large bonds would deem it their interest, and would exchange for these small bonds, especially if allowed to take a part of the amount in railroad stocks.

It is objected to this scheme, that it would violate the provision in the constitution of the United States which forbids a State to emit bills of credit. The advocates of this plan insist that it has always been conceded that States might constitutionally issue bonds payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery, with no restriction as to the amount of the bond or the rate of interest. I give the outlines of the plan, as I understand it, to call attention to it.

The pressure of other duties has not allowed me time to give to this and other plans which have been presented in relation to the payment of the State debt and a supply of currency, sufficient consideration to conduct me to a satisfactory conclusion, and I therefore abstain from submitting any distinct recommendation as to either.

In presenting the foregoing views of our affairs I must not be understood as despondent. To overcome our difficulties it is necessary to face them, and not to shut our eyes on them. We still have large resources. We must rely chiefly on our virtue, persevering industry and frugality, which are the true sources of national prosperity. We must attract capital by calling attention to our fertile lands, rich mines of coal, iron, gold, silver and copper, and water power for manufacturing. We must protect and encourage the laborer. Honest industry must be held in esteem, and indolence regarded as disreputable, and the vagrant punished. By these means our railroad stocks will be made productive, and taxation thus reduced. I need not warn this generation to avoid war.

EDUCATION.

Our university and public schools, which the constitution wisely enjoins it on us to sustain, have felt the blighting effects of war. I herewith submit the report of the able, indefatigable Superintendent of Public Schools. He has discussed the subject so fully that I need only to commend it to your careful consideration. During the past five years education has been sadly neglected. Whatever may be our pecuniary distresses, our youth must be educated. We must sustain our institutions of learning. I deem the swamp lands the most valuable resource now left to the Board of Literature. They are empowered to sell any part of these lands which may be reclaimed. Large amounts have been expended in their drainage.

By the report of Gov. MOREHEAD, as President of the Board of Literature, dated the 4th of December, 1844, there had been expended prior to that date as follows:

For Alligator Canal	$63,799 59
For Pungo Canal	35,316 55
For Tributaries to Pungo Canal	23,576 00
For Tributaries to Alligator Canal	29,668 77
Total	$152,360 91

Little if any of these lands have been sold. The reports of surveys made by the Literary Board, more than twenty years ago, show that there is a million of acres of these lands capable of being reclaimed at small expense. From the report of Prof. EMMONS and others, many of them are equal in fertility to any lands in the world. It is unaccountable why they have been so long neglected. I recommend an inquiry whether any other legislation be necessary to enable the Literary Board to make them available. From the hasty examination I have been able to give the subject, I think the Board cannot sell them before being reclaimed. I recommend that they be empowered to sell them before being reclaimed.

RESTORATION OF THE COURTS.

It is believed that all the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, elected at your late session, have qualified, and when you shall have appointed Justices of the Peace, and the County Courts are restored, the machinery of civil government will be about complete. It is high time. Crime, particularly larceny, is too common, and the long want of any power to enforce the performance of any species of contract, has had a most pernicious effect on the public morals and the welfare of the State.

As our laws make the testimony of a negro competent in all pleas of the State when the defendant may be a negro, I am informed by the Military Commandant of the State, if the punishment prescribed by law for the offence with which the defendant is charged, be the same whether the defendant be a white man or a black, there will be no interference with our criminal courts. I hope, after you shall have reformed our laws relating to freedmen, the jurisdiction of our courts will be fully restored; but the courts will be comparatively inefficient while the act passed in 1861 shall remain in force, entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading thereon." I recommend that this act be repealed; and that you pass a Stay Law for the benefit of debtors if you can devise a constitutional mode of effecting the object.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The condition of society produced by the sudden emancipation of the black race, in numbers over one-third of the entire population of the State, and the exemption of this class from the operation of our laws, civil and criminal, except as administered by a military tribunal, instituted by the government of the United States; and also claiming and exercising jurisdiction over all white citizens in matters criminal and civil, is at once anomalous and inconsistent with the ancient constitutional authority of the several States. This tribunal, known as the Bureau of Freedmen, was established during the late unhappy war for the "supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States or from any district of country within the operations of the army, under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President, and was "directed to continue during the war of the rebellion and for one year thereafter."

Its authority is derived from that clause of the constitution which authorises Congress "to adopt measures to suppress insurrection," and ceases when that end shall have been attained. It was obviously designed to be temporary in duration, and its continuance after the designated period could only be justified on the plea of affording necessary protection to freedmen in their novel situation, until proper provisions shall be made for this object by the State government.

While social equality with the whites (which prevails nowhere in the United States, notwithstanding pretences to the contrary in some quarters, and among some persons,) is not to be expected, nor is the elective franchise. I am fully warranted in saying there is no disposition to deny them any of the essential rights of civil or religious freedom in this State. On the contrary, every day's observation makes it manifest that restraining measures are necessary and indispensable to prevent pauperism, vagrancy, idleness and their consequent crimes in the new phase which our social system presents, and it is important to the safety, peace and welfare of society, that the conflicts of systems of law and administration, the one for the white, and the other for the colored man, (the latter, however, drawing into its jurisdiction every transaction in which a black may be involved,) shall cease among us, and that the great interests of rights, wrongs and remedies, may be committed to judges and juries of the vicinage, according to ancient English and American usage. *It is hoped, therefore, that the President and Congress of the United States may order, as early as possible, the withdrawal from our limits of the Bureau of Freedmen;* at least, that these authorities of the government will not provide for its extension beyond its present limit of one year from the close of the war in this State.

Independently of the question of power to maintain such an institution in time of peace, it is difficult to conceive how justice can be executed, and a decent respect for the judiciary be maintained with such a conflict of authority as must of necessity exist with a military tribunal of concurrent jurisdiction, not composed of men learned in the law, or responsible to the people of the State for their administration of it. The right to appoint Judges to administer the municipal laws, is as well established an attribute of the States of the American Union as the power to determine whether murder, arson, robbery or burglary shall be crimes, and the oath of a Judge handed down to us from ancient times that, "I (he) will do equal law and right to all persons, rich and poor, without having regard to any person" and that "I will not delay any person of common right by reason of any letter or command from any persons in authority to me directed, or for any other cause whatsoever; and in case any letter or order come to me contrary to law, I will proceed to enforce the law, such letter or orders notwithstanding," requires him, as he shall answer to the State he serves, to deal out the justice established by law to any person, or commands from any other authority. But by the regulations now or lately in operation, if there be two persons charged with crime, robbery, for example, the one from the person of a white man, the other from a black, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county where the offences were committed may and must try the first, according to the course of the common law; but the other he must, notwithstanding his oath of office, deliver over on a military order to the Freedmen's Bureau, to be tried by a military commission, although he should claim his deliverance at the hands of a jury of the country. I am fully persuaded that in such contest the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain the Judges of the State in the jurisdiction they would be obliged to assert. But I deprecate controversy even in the forum between the authorities of the government, and hopefully trust that the President and Congress will remove the grounds of dispute by remitting the State judiciary to its appropriate functions. I make these observations with very great deference to the distinguished and benevolent officer at the head of the Bureau of Freedmen, and with the best wishes for the happiness and advancement of this portion of our population; but confusion, idleness, vice, crime and jealousy and irritation between the two races are consequences of the existing order of things, and the safety and welfare of society require reformation. I was one of those who believed that the late disastrous war ought never to have occurred. I believe it never would have occurred, if the masses of the people in the two sections could have met in council and freely interchanged opinions and information. I am satisfied now that the jealousy, hatred and distrust engendered by the struggle prevail among politicians with far more intensity than among the citizens, including the late soldiers in either section. It concerns the republic that there shall be an end of strife. Confidence must begin somewhere. The war actually ceased with the surrender of the Southern armies nine months ago.

This event was immediately followed by the liberation of all slaves—a measure which, *eo instanti* that it was accomplished, annihilated two thousand millions in value of property, and impoverished thousands of families bred in affluence and accustomed to luxury; yet not this extraordinary spoliation, nor the indiscriminate devastation of homes and plantations of unexampled extent, entailing ruin upon millions of inhabitants, has produced the slightest show of opposition to the authority of the government. The President, in a late message, in which he concurs in the assertion of the General in charge of the army, after extensive personal observation from the eminent position he occupies, announces that all resistance on the part of the States and individuals lately in rebellion had ceased, that the laws of the United States are enforced and obeyed everywhere in the South, and it would be seen we had reached that point of progress when distrust should yield to confidence; aversion to a spirit of harmony, if not cordiality.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Among the laws in operation are those for the collection of the revenue of the United States, and the collectors are making collections in various districts of the State, although it seems to have been recognized as an axiom in American politics that representation and taxation were inseparable, yet I regret to state that no Senator or Representative has been admitted into the halls of Congress from this State. The passions aroused in revolutions do not at once subside, but the sober sense of the American people will not brook the violation of great principles of government. I pray God that a returning sense of patriotism and justice will ere long correct the prejudice of the time and carry out the wise system so successfully begun and perfected by the President, (so far as depended on Executive authority,) for the restoration of the States to a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that He will inspire all of us with the wisdom and disposition to do right.

JONATHAN WORTH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1866.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov. Boreman's Message.

The inauguration of Gov. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, took place on the 16th inst. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following sketch of the message:

The Governor begins by an allusion to the overthrow of the rebellion as having taken place since his last message, and says it is cause not only of congratulation among ourselves, but of gratitude to Almighty God. He thinks the reorganization of the Southern States has been sufficiently rapid, and that some of them (probably Tennessee) should soon be admitted to representation in Congress, while the rest should wait till they can give better assurances of loyalty; and deprecated the indecent haste with which the reconstructed rebels seek to be reinstated in places of influence and power. In referring to the conduct of the returned rebels in the border counties at the last Fall elections, he is pretty severe on those who, knowing themselves disqualified, sought positions which they could not fill, in order to retard civil organization, and who, by their examples and counsels, induced a general disregard of law in the conduct of the elections.

He informs the Legislature that while he believes SAMUEL PRICE, of Greenbrier, late Lieut.-Governor of rebel Virginia, was elected by the votes cast (properly or otherwise) Judge of the Ninth Circuit, he declines to commission him or any person of such antecedents.

In recommending additional legislation to enforce the oaths of loyalty, the Governor takes high ground, which must not only commend itself to the people and Legislature, but will strengthen their own feeling of determination that the State shall be protected from the rapacity of those who failing to destroy it by force of arms, would now accomplish the same work by diplomacy.

In regard to the colored people of the State, the Governor affirms their inalienable right to protection of person and property, and declares that these will not be secure till they are allowed to be competent witnesses. He recommends that the law to prevent rebels from sueing out process, be repealed or so modified as not to apply to transactions subsequent to the war.

The Governor recites the results of the financial exhibit of the Auditor's and Treasurer's report—a very flattering one—and endorses the recommendation of the Auditor for a revaluation of lands throughout the State, and an amendment to the delinquent land law that will require non-residents to pay their taxes at least as often as once in two years instead of five as now.

The Governor refers with pride to the exhibit made by the report of the Adjutant-General, which shows that West Virginia furnished to the Union army over 31,000 men, and that the organized counties paid local bounties amounting to nearly $2,000,000. Reference is made to the report of the Board of Militia Claims, which shows that the board audited just claims amounting to over $48,000.

He commends the free schools to the fostering care of the Legislature, and suggests that all the stocks held by the State banks be turned over to the free school fund. He renews the recommendation that a penitentiary shall be located and built as soon as possible; and that immediate supervision be made for the Agricultural College. He also, in referring to the project of completing the James River and Kanawha Canal and the Covington and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, recommends liberal legislation to facilitate the work.

It will be noticed that upon two most interesting and important questions the message is silent, or nearly so. One of these is the location of the capital, and the other the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State. In reference to the capitol, he simply reminds the Legislature that the lease for the building expires in 1868. In regard to the proposed amendment, the firm position taken on a kindred question, to which reference is necessarily made in connection with the civil reorganization of the State, leaves no room for any one to doubt what the Governor's views are on the amendment.

MEXICO.

A Letter from Gen. Sterling Price—The Cordova Colony—His Opinion of the Soil—Climate and Government of Mexico.

From the Missouri Republican.

CORDOVA, Mexico, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and much esteemed favor of the 19th ult. was handed me a few days since, and I now proceed to answer it, in camp and without shelter, but upon my own six hundred and forty acres, near the town of Cordova and the railroad leading from Very Cruz to the City of Mexico. The lands in this vicinity are not surpassed by any of the Plate lands in fertility of soil and in the finest climate I ever saw, the thermometer never above ninety degrees or below seventy, and in full view of mountains covered with perpetual snow. I am gratified to be able to say that as soon as the survey was completed the thirty Confederates now here unanimously tendered me the choice of sections. I think I have made a judicious selection. I have donated to the colonists twenty-four acres for a town-site on a rushing stream of water and by a large spring of excellent water. We have laid off the ground into town lots and named it Carlotta, after the Empress, and we are all now upon our lots clearing away the brush to erect our houses. I wrote my family to-day to join me here as soon as they can raise the means to do so. I cannot think of returning to the States and be required to ask pardon for the action I took in the struggle. I am entirely satisfied with the part I took. I would do the same again under similar circumstances. I did all that my talents enabled me to do to avert the calamity of war. I was not a Secessionist, but when the struggle came I did not hesitate to take the side of the South.

I pray to God that my fears for the future of the South may never be realized; but when the right is given to the negro to bring suit, testify before courts, and vote in elections, you all had better be in Mexico.

There is no doubt of the stability of this government; French troops are arriving every week, and the marauding bands that have infested the country for ages past are fast being exterminated; no quarters are given.

When the character of our lands is well understood, immigration will be a fixed fact under any circumstances, and the finest lands that can now be procured at low rates will command large prices. I have never known the cultivation of lands to yield such large profits. My neighbor, Mr. FINK, (a man of science,) cultivates (80) eighty acres in coffee with ten hands, and sold his last year's crop for $16,000. His coffee-field, shaded with every variety of fruit trees, in full bearing, and the walks fringed with the pineapple, is the most beautiful sight I have ever seen.

I am, dear Sir, your friend, truly,

STERLING PRICE.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Two White Women Recovered from the Indians—Severe Weather and Much Suffering—Fifteen Hundred Cattle Frozen to Death.

The Council Grove *Democrat* of the 11th says that Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH, United States Indian Agent for the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, and Col. J. H. DODD, Agent for the Navajos, arrived here on Sunday last, just in from the Plains, both looking well and enjoying tolerably good health. They departed yesterday for the City of Leavenworth. Col. LEAVENWORTH informs us that he has succeeded in recovering two white women, Mrs. MCDANIELS and Mrs. SPRIGG, and six children, who were taken captive last Summer in Northern Texas. These Indians have yet three white children, two of which the chiefs of these tribes have agreed to deliver up to him as soon as the weather permits, and he has the assurance of getting the other as soon as he can get to the tribe of Camanches that have it. The *Democrat* is informed by a wagonmaster of one of SHREWSBERRY, SLEMMONS & Co.'s trains—a very reliable gentleman—that in the great snow-storm on the Plains a few weeks since, several persons perished and a great number were badly frozen. At Bear Creek one man was frozen to death and two others missing. Every fort along the road is filled with the unfortunate teamsters, with feet, hands and ears frozen, many of whom the surgeons despair of recovering. Our informant gives the military authorities great praise for kind and humane treatment to the sufferers, except at Fort Aubury, where he says the Commander at the post refused a large number of sufferers either quarters, food or any other comforts, and the surgeon at the hospital refused to go to see them, even if paid, or do anything for them, and had not Mr. COMBS kindly taken them in and found quarters for them, many more certainly would have died. The snow is very deep and the weather unusually cold. About 1,500 head of oxen perished by the cold.

The Mississippi Legislature—Dissatisfaction with its Action.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* strongly urges the reassembling of the Convention of the State of Mississippi, and there are indications that Judge YERGER, its President, favors it. The point made by the *Herald* is that the Legislature has failed to carry out the design of the convention, and the implied contract made by it with the General government, as to the care and protection of the freedmen. An influential Mississippian, writing in a private letter on the subject, says:

"This action of the late Legislature is unsatisfactory; it has exercised a pernicious influence; and not only retarded our advance toward a restoration of civil rule, but has 'set us back,' as the phrase is, to the starting-point. Now, if the convention would adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and provide that freedmen should own and lease real estate, and modify one or two objectionable Legislative acts, I believe we would be speedily restored to all of our constitutional rights."

Annual Meeting of the Womans' Hospital Association.

Yesterday, at 1 P. M., the Board of Managers, officers and patrons of the Womans' Hospital Association held a meeting at the hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, to receive the annual reports of their Treasurer and Surgeon. A preliminary meeting had been held by the Board of Managers, at which the following board of Medical Directory was elected for this year:

As Consulting Physicians—Dr. John T. Metcalfe, (President,) Edward Delafield, Isaac E. Taylor and Gustavus A. Sabine.

As Consulting Surgeons—Wm. H. Van Buren, Geo. A. Peters, Gordon Buck, Alfred C. Post and Thos M. Markoe.

As Surgeon—Thomas Addis Emmett, M. D., of No. 79 Madison-avenue.

As Attending Physicians to Out-door Patients—T. G. Thomas, M. D., No. 86 Fifth-avenue, and Foster Swift, M. D., No. 46 Thirtieth-street.

As Assistant Surgeon—John Gardiner Perry, M. D., No. 88 Madison-avenue.

As House Physician—W. D. Horton, M. D.

Some changes were also made in the Board of Managers, several ladies having retired others were elected to fill the vacancies.

The business of the general meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. KREBS, after which the Treasurer handed in her report, which was read and approved. The statement of the Treasurer discloses the importance and vitality of the society. At the last annual meeting the Treasurer showed a balance to the debit of the society of $480 43. During 1865 the receipts from all sources amounted to $13,576 96, and the expenditures and investments $13,526 61, leaving a credit balance on hand of $48 35, and a deposit in the United States Trust Company of $4,690.

Surgeon EMMET then read his report, in which he dwelt with much force upon the necessity for such institutions, and for the enlargement of the area of their usefulness. He said that during the past year 115 patients had received treatment at the hospital, 76 of which were surgical cases, and of these 56 were discharged cured, 14 improved, 3 died, and 3 were discharged as incurable. On the 1st of this month 29 remained under treatment. During 1865 there were 91 surgical operations performed, and 759 out-door patients treated. In these facts the Doctor claimed sufficient evidence of the value of the society, and called upon the philanthropic and benevolent to aid them in maturing the work now in such healthy being by giving it the means to extend its sphere of usefulness.

Dr. VAN BUREN spoke of his experience in foreign travel which went to prove that the medical institutions of this country were not inferior to those of Europe, and he thought the day was not far distant when we should be in a position to repay to the Old World all that we are indebted to her for in science. This state of things he considered highly creditable to the nation where institutions like this were supported not by State endowment but by voluntary subscription.

Dr. POST then made a few remarks, appealing to the benevolent for their aid and spoke in highly complimentary terms of Dr. EMMET. The business of the meeting having here terminated, a prayer of thanksgiving was offered by Rev. Dr. KREBS.

Light Guard Ball.

The somewhat eagerly looked for "Tiger" Ball takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. Everything seems to have been done that ingenuity and energy could accomplish to secure the success of the ball, and make it a source of pleasure to the guests of the evening. To avoid confusion, Capt. BRACKETT has issued the following order:

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

Company to the Light Guard Ball this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach in line from Third-avenue through Fourteenth-street. In taking up, coaches will form on east side of Irving-place, right resting on Fifteenth-street. Gentlemen will please use the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the city. No carriage will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. A. BRACKETT,
Capt. and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 311, 619, 821, 1079, 881, 895, 905, 675, 501, 407, 1383, 915, 919, 929, 931, 723, 813, 937, 938, 939. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT — CHAMBERS — Held by Justice SUTHERLAND.—Nos. 28, 34, 47, 91, 120, 147, 148, 156, 181, 188, 197.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 3138, 2106, 1030, 2252, 1938, 2024, 2322, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2338, 2340, 2342.

Local Assistance in Railroad Construction—County Powers—Curative Legislation.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Evans Rogers vs. The County of Lee, Iowa.—This action was brought to make the County of Lee responsible on bonds issued by it without legislation, on the vote of its people, but which act of the county was subsequently legalized, and before the *delivery of the bonds*, by a curative act of the Legislature. The following are the facts: The bonds in suit were issued under the authority of a vote of the people of the County of Lee, at an election held 10th September, 1856, authorizing the County Judge to subscribe to the stock of the Keokuk, Muscatine and Mount Pleasant Railroad Company, and to issue bonds therefor. The bonds were for $1,000 each, payable to the railroad company or bearer, 20 years after date, at the Continental Bank, in New-York, all which facts were recited in the body of the bonds.

The petition in the case alleged the same facts, and that the plaintiff had become, by indorsement, owner of the bonds, and that the interest remained unpaid.

The answer denied indebtedness on the bonds; denied that Lee County was bound to pay the coupons, and averred that the powers of the county were limited, and that it had no legal capacity to do any business for profit, nor any act not purely municipal; that the coupons sued on were signed by one Boyle, as County Judge of the county, and by him delivered to the railroad company, to aid the company in constructing the road; that the railroad company was a private corporation, organized to build a road for private benefit of the stockholders; that the bonds were signed without authority and by fraud, and in violation of law, and without consideration to the county, of which plaintiff had notice.

Upon the trial the plaintiff gave in evidence the election proceedings, by the final order in which it had been declared by the County Judge that the vote was in favor of the subscription and the issue of the bonds therefor. It was also shown that the County of Lee paid the first six months' interest on the bonds, by receiving them in payment of a special railroad tax levied for that purpose; also that the bonds were not delivered to the railroad company until after the act of the Legislature known as the curative act, approved 29th January, 1857, had become operative. The plaintiff also gave in evidence the laws of Iowa, and decisions of the Supreme Court thereon, up to the time the bonds were issued; and thereupon asked instructions to the jury declaring the validity of the bonds under the laws and facts in evidence, which the Court refused.

On motion of counsel for the county, the jury were instructed that at the date of the coupons sued on there was no statute in the State of Iowa authorizing that issue, and that the election proceedings given in evidence were void; that the curative act gave no validity to the bonds; that the bonds were therefore issued without authority of law, and were void.

Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, where the judgment below was affirmed. The case was then brought to this court, the plaintiff relying on the following points for reversal:

I. The constitutional authority of the Legislature of Iowa to authorize Lee County to subscribe stock to railroads, and issue bonds therefor, has been settled by this court affirmatively in several cases.

II. The acts of the Legislature, cited in this case, confer full authority upon Lee County to issue these bonds, and the act approved 29th January, 1857, was specially intended to legalize all acts done by the county in subscribing to the stock of railroads and issuing bonds.

That two cases involving the same questions in respect to the same issue of bonds had already been decided by this court, in favor of their validity, and of the effectiveness of the curative act.

The court now, GRIER, J., sustained the validity of the bonds, holding that the curative act of 29th January, 1857, was valid and operative to make the subscription effective and the bonds obligatory.

The decree of the Circuit was reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

F. A. Dick for appellant; appellee not appearing.

Prize—Blockade—Presumption of Guilt Founded on the Destruction of Ships' Papers.

The United States vs. Schooner Josephine, Cargo and Claimants.—The schooner *Josephine*, laden with a cargo of 322 bales of cotton and a lot of staves, was captured by the ship-of-war *Hatteras*, Emmons, master, off ship shoal light-house, on the coast of Louisiana, 28th July, 1862, and was brought into the port of Philadelphia as a prize, where both schooner and cargo were libeled. Upon the capture the ship's papers were destroyed. Jan. 20, 1863, Paul Queyrouze, on behalf of Edward Laflante, who was represented to be a subject of the Emperor of France, and sole owner of the cargo, laid claim thereto, alleging that the schooner was loaded in New-Orleans in February, 1862, with the intention of proceeding to Havana "as soon as the port of New-Orleans should be captured and opened by the forces of the United States," and that it was the intention to ship the cargo at Havana in another vessel for Bordeaux; that the vessel was so loaded and lying in port at New-Orleans at the time of the capture of that city was imminent, and until the order of the rebel governor commanding the destruction of property in the harbor to prevent its falling into the hands of the United States—that it was then towed out into Bayou Chené and there concealed for a long time, during which concealment the master tried every means to communicate to the Federal authorities the true character of ship and cargo and its destined voyage, but was unable to do so because the rebel Governor had prohibited it by proclamation; that it having been reported that the rebel commander, where she lay, was about to destroy the vessel, the master managed to escape to the Gulf, by secret passages, and that he sailed toward the mouth of the Mississippi, expecting to fall in with some blockading vessel or squadron and obtain license to proceed on the proposed voyage; that while on his way for that purpose he was captured. No claimant offering for the vessel she was condemned as enemy's property, and as otherwise confiscable; and upon the trial as to the cargo, that was also condemned, and appeal was taken to the Circuit where the decree below was affirmed. Appeal was then taken to this court, claimant submitting that it was shown on the trial that the property belonged to Laflante, a French subject, who resided in his own country and never had a temporary residence in the rebel country; that Laflante having had no settlement or residence in territory occupied by and under the temporary rule of the rebels, no hostile character could be impressed upon this cargo on the ground of its owner's residence in the enemy's country; nor could the claimants reside among the rebels, he being Laflante's agent, fasten a hostile character upon the cargo. The well-established rule is that a neutral merchant may trade, in the ordinary manner, to the country of a belligerent, by means of an agent stationed there, and yet not contract the character of a domiciled person.

The cargo could not be condemned on the ground of the violation of the blockade, for the City of New-Orleans was in possession of the United States, May 1, 1862, and this capture was not until July following. There could not therefore have been a violation of blockade, for it had ceased to exist, and, according to law, the penalty was in consequence remitted. The blockade ceased to exist by authority of the President's proclamation on the 1st of June of that year. If it should be held that there was a violation of the blockade, then the question, "Was it an intended violation?" must be answered in the affirmative, before there could be a condemnation.

The act of the master in destroying the mail containing the letters of the ship could not operate to the injury of the owner of the cargo. The carrying of a mere private mail, one which does not contain dispatches to the enemy, will not subject either vessel or cargo to confiscation. And even when the vessel carries dispatches, and is seized in consequence thereof, the cargo will not share her fate, where its owners have not participated in the offence.

The government insist that according to the claimants' own showing, the vessel left the port of New-Orleans four days before the occupation of that city by the United States forces, and that she was from that time forth seeking opportunity to break the blockade; that the cargo was owned by the same parties who owned the vessel, and that they were residents in New-Orleans and doing business there; that the master was one of the owners, and that it was to be presumed that the papers of the ship were destroyed at his instance, to suppress the evidence of his ownership of the ship and cargo; that if the fact of ownership was as is alleged, the ship's papers would have shown the fact, and their destruction renders the statement most improbable. The cargo was therefore (from the circumstance of the destruction of the ship's papers) without doubt owned by the owners of the vessel, and was condemnable as enemy property on that ground, and so known to the defendant at the time of the destruction of the papers; that there was a violation of the blockade, because at the time of the capture the coast of Louisiana was blockaded.

The decree of the Circuit was now affirmed, per opinion by the Chief Justice.

Simon Gratz and F. Carroll Brewster for claimants. James Speed, Attorney General, and Titian J. Coffey, Esq., for government.

Equity—Bona Fides—In the Purchase of Lands the Rule Requires it Shall be by Deed, and that Full Payment be Made before Notice.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

George Smith vs. John J. Orton.—The appeal in this case was from a decree of the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin, held by the District Judge. The bill was filed to secure title in lots 7 and 8, section 9, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the plaintiff, claiming by transfer from one Otis Hubbard, and as against the defendant Orton.

The equitable title to lots 5 and 6, block 43, in that city, was also vested in Hubbard at the time of the transfer of lots 7 and 8, the legal title being in one Davis, Hubbard's trustee. Hubbard sold lots 5 and 6 through one Butler, his agent and attorney for that purpose, to Joseph Schram, it being at the time agreed that the purchase money should not be paid by Schram until Hubbard should perfect his title so as to pass both legal and equitable titles under the conveyance, or until security be given that a perfect title should be procured and conveyed within a certain time. The latter arrangement was made, and security was filed on behalf of Hubbard by one Knab, Butler joining in the bond. The purchase money was thereupon paid by Schram. To indemnify Knab for becoming his surety, Hubbard procured a conveyance of lots 7 and 8 to be made by Davis, as his trustee, to Knab. The security to Schram was in the form of a bond, under seal, and bore date of July 22, 1848, and was conditioned to procure for him a conveyance of full title, free of incumbrance, within three months thereafter. Knab on the same day, as appears, signed a bond drawn up by Butler's procurement, and as he understood it, for the use and benefit of Hubbard, Butler's principal, conditional for the conveyance to Butler, lots Nos. 7 and 8, which had been conveyed to him, Knab, by Davis, at Hubbard's instance, as indemnity, on the performance of the conditions of the obligation to Schram, of July 22.

Butler had no agency in the fulfillment of that bond which was sometime after discharged by Hubbard in person, by the conveyance of full title to Schram, either by Hubbard's own execution or by him as attorney for others.

These deeds were all made of record, several of them being from persons holding the outstanding legal title to Hubbard, in trust, as also the deed from Hubbard to Schram, dated July 4, 1850.

Subsequently, in February, 1851, Butler conveyed, or attempted to convey to the respondent, Orton, the title to lots Nos. 7 and 8, by a conveyance of the bond of Knab to him, as agent of Hubbard, Orton, paying him or agreeing to pay him therefor the sum of $2,100; and Hubbard, supposing that the title to lands which he had caused to be conveyed as surety for the performance of a certain act—that act being performed—was still vested in him, conveyed it to another party who transferred it to Smith, the plaintiff.

The question therefore is, which of these parties has title? Smith, through transfers from Hubbard, or Orton, claiming to have purchased the bond from Butler, and to have part paid the consideration without notice of the adverse title in Hubbard or his vendees.

On the trial it was claimed by Orton that Butler had purchased the lands of Hubbard prior to the execution of the bond purchased of Butler by him; and that the consideration paid was the remittance or offset of certain indebtedness of Hubbard to Butler on account of merchandise and board; that he was a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice of the title in Hubbard, then held by Knab in trust, by virtue of the conveyance of Davis at Hubbard's request, and that he had paid and was to pay therefor the consideration mentioned.

The plaintiff contended that the attempt of Butler, as agent for Hubbard, to obtain title of the property in the manner stated, was a fraud on his principal; that Orton had every means of ascertaining the nature of the title claimed by Butler, under the bond from Knab, and that he therefore took it with notice, and at his own risk, and subject to any oustanding title; that Butler never had any title by purchase from Hubbard, because during the time he claimed Hubbard's indebtedness accrued to him, he had given promissory notes to Hubbard for a large amount—this fact proving that Hubbard was not indebted to him as alleged, and disproving the alleged consideration for the purchase.

The court below found that Orton was an innocent purchaser, without notice, and sustained his claim.

The plaintiff appealed to this court, where it was now held, per Nelson, J., that Hubbard was never divested of his equitable title, and that Butler never purchased of him, there being a failure to establish a consideration paid; that Hubbard having satisfied the conditions of his bond to Schram, the title held by Knab, simply as security for the performance of the bond, belonged in equity to Hubbard, and Knab no longer held any interest in it, but must be regarded as holding in trust for Hubbard; that the rule which protects *bona fide* purchasers without notice, has no application in the case; that to bring the defence within that rule, it must be shown that the conveyance was by deed, and that the vendor was seized of the legal title; that all the purchase money was paid in full, and paid before notice.

The decree of the court below was reversed, and the cause remitted, with directions to enter decree in favor of Smith, the plaintiff, and that Orton release all claim and interest in the property in controversy, and be enjoined from setting up any right or title thereto.

James S. Brown for appellant; H. S. Orton opposed.

Prize—Damages and Costs of Seizure—Probable Cause.

The United States vs. The Brig Isabella Thompson.—The brig *Isabella Thompson*, owned and claimed by one McDaniel, a British subject, resident at Halifax, laden with four hundred and eighty-six barrels of turpentine and eighty-one bales of cotton, was captured as prize in June, 1863, off St. George's Banks, by the sloop-of-war *United States*, and taken into the port of New-York and there libeled the same month.

One N. K. Clements, alleging himself to be a British subject and a resident of Nova Scotia, filed claim on behalf of himself and Martin & Co., of Nassau, also subjects of Great Britain, for the whole cargo, alleging that at the time of the capture it was on a neutral vessel, on a legitimate voyage from one neutral port to another, to wit: from Nassau, N. S., to Halifax.

Upon the evidence in the case the District Court for the Southern District of New-York decreed that the vessel and cargo be released from custody and restored to the respective claimants, but without damages or costs against the United States or the captors.

That decree was affirmed at the circuit, and the claimants appealed to this court from so much thereof as refused them damages and costs of seizure and detention from the government or the captors.

They contended on the argument of the appeal that, as matter of fact, no cause whatever existed, either at the time of seizure or trial, for the capture or detention of the brig; that on the trial her papers were found to be regular, and she was adjudged to have been on a legitimate voyage; that there was nothing in the case which justified the slightest suspicion of an illegal voyage, or that would make a case of probable cause for seizure or detention; that even admitting the cargo had run the blockade, as claimed by the government, having reached a foreign port and the home of one of the claimants, and within his control in such neutral country, the mere fact of its having run the blockade no more subjected it to forfeiture than most of the cotton then found on the high seas between Havana, Matamoras, Nassau and European or American ports; that this point was rendered clear by the recent discussion and disposition of the case of the *Trent*; that in this case the seizure was a speculation on the part of the captors, and their acts subsequent to the seizure were not only unjustifiable, but prove an intent to make the appearance of official duty cover an ulterior and interested motive and purpose; that such extraordinary conduct should receive severe censure.

No amount of good faith can excuse a damage to a neutral if the captor is mistaken in law as to his rights, and he has the means before him of ascertaining the facts.

In reply the government submitted that, as the fact was proven on the trial that the cargo had actually run the blockade from Wilmington, on the schooner *Arguile*, and that as it was transmitted from the *Arguile*, out in the stream, at Nassau, to the *Isabella Thompson*, it is plain that it never entered into the commerce of Nassau, nor became a part of the common stock at that place, but that its transshipment to the *Isabella Thompson* for cariage to Halifax was part of the commercial venture which had its origin at Wilmington, and would, had it not been for the capture, have had its end at Halifax; that the cargo brought from Wilmington to Nassau on the *Arguile* had no commercial destination to Nassau, and that for that reason, that port can in no commercial sense be called the end of its voyage from Wilmington; that Nassau was simply an intermediate port for transhipment on the way from Wilmington to Halifax. It had been shown that the claimants, Martin & Co., of Nassau, and Clements, as a member of a New-York firm, were actively connected with an organization for running the blockade. It was also shown that the claimants were as well the owners of the *Arguile*, on which the cargo had run the blockade from Wilmington, as of the cargo itself. There was also evidence that Clements, who is called "Captain," was master of the *Arguile* when she ran the blockade with the cargo.

All these facts surely established probable cause for the capture, and if they did not justify condemnation, approved beyond question the refusal of damages and costs.

The court now, per Justice Sevoyne, sustained the views of the government, and affirmed the decree of the court below.

C. Donohue, for appellant; James Speed, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant, for government.

Decisions in Cases Reported—The Indian Agent Contract Case—Judgment Adversely to the Claim.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief-Justice Casey Presiding.

John S. Jackson et al. vs. The United States.—This case was recently stated in the TIMES. The claimants claimed as indorsees of certain bills of exchange drawn by one Adam Johnston, as Sub-Indian Agent for California, on the Secretary of the Interior, in favor of John C. Fremont, for supplies alleged to have been furnished by the latter to be distributed among certain Indian tribes under the charge, as alleged, of Johnston.

The Court now rendered judgment, holding that Johnston had no authority to draw the bills on the Secretary of the Interior, and that the drawee and indorsees had notice thereof, that the bills were void and claimants could not recover thereon.

This decision is without prejudice to any claim founded on the contracts and for supplies actually furnished to and used by (under them) the United States.

Another Writ of Habeas Corpus Served on Gen. Hooker—He is Required to Produce a Fort Lafayette Prisoner—Is the Fort in New-York or in Kings County?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Application of Charles H. Coles to be Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—On Monday last a petition was presented to the Supreme Court of this judicial district, signed and verified by the petitioner, setting forth, among other things, that one Charles H. Coles was arrested about sixteen months ago by an order issued by the War Department at Washington, and that for nearly all the time since his arrest he has been confined in Fort Lafayette; that he is now imprisoned at that place; that said Coles does not know for what offence he was arrested, nor does he know why he has been for so long a time detained in prison. The petition contains the usual formal statement that he, Coles, is not detained by virtue of a final process of any court of competent jurisdiction, and concludes with the prayer that a writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted, directed to Major-Gen. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, to the end that the prisoner be brought into court, and the facts and circumsstances attending his illegal arrest and detention, inquired into.

Upon this petition the court granted the writ, and made it returnable at 1 o'clock yesterday. At the appointed hour, Mr. S. G. Courtney, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared and stated to the court that owing to the illness of Gen. Hooker and the absence from town of Col. Van Buren, the General's representative, they had been unable to prepare a proper return to the writ served upon them.

At this stage of the proceedings, the presiding Justice asked whether Fort Lafayette was in Kings County, or within the limits of the City and County of New-York.

Several members of the bar present stated that they believed it was a mooted question.

The Court said that perhaps it was not important for the purposes of this proceeding, but it might become a serious question, and at all events we ought to know in which county the fort is situated. He had asked several; some did not pretend to know, and some said one way and some another. He wanted to know for his own satisfaction.

One of the counsel in the case stated that the statute defined the boundaries of the City and County of New-York to be the line of the low water mark on the Long Island shore. Hence he thought it an easy matter to determine the fact in question.

After some further conversation, it was decided that the further hearing of the case be postponed until 12 o'clock to-day, to enable the counsel for government to make the necessary return.

For the petitioner, Messrs. John Hewitt and P. C. Wright; for the United States, Mr. S. G. Courtney.

Important Question as to the Sheriff's Liability.

COMMON PLEAS—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Archer Martine vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was brought to recover a sum of money claimed to be due for wharfage of the steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, from April, 1859, to Jan. 6, 1860. During this time the steamer was in the possession of the Sheriff's officers, under and by virtue of an attachment. The vessel was afterward sold and the proceeds distributed. In February, 1860, a suit was commenced on this claim in the Marine Court, and the same was tried on the 5th of April following. On the 13th the Judge rendered a decision, and in doing so marked the papers "complaint dismissed." In December, 1862, a summons entitled as above, and on the 9th of January, 1863, another summons, intended no doubt as an *alias*, but not marked as such, was issued and served. This is briefly a statement of the facts, and on these the defences for the Sheriff were, first, that the Sheriff was not liable for any contract made by his deputies, except such as were necessary in the discharge of their official duties, and hence, assumpsit for the wharfage did not lie against the Sheriff, but against the deputy, who had unnecessarily left the steamer at the wharf. Second, that the statute of limitations had attached. Third, that the matter was readjudicated.

In reply, the plaintiff contended that the three years' statute only applied to actions against the Sheriff for malfeasance, and not to his contracts, for which he was personally liable. That the phrase "complaint dismissed" was laxly used often for "nonsuit," and was so probably in this case; but that at any rate the decision was not given until after eight days, when the statute required it to be made in four, and that John Kelly was personally responsible for the acts of his agents, if not as Sheriff, for the acts of his deputies.

The Court reserved its decision.

Injunction Litigation Among Members of a Church.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Brady.

Abraham Berky vs. *The German Reformed Protestant Church.*—In this action the plaintiff alleges that he was the pastor, and regularly employed by the defendants as such; that, to a very great extent, it was owing to his efforts and influence that the necessary funds were raised for the purchase of their church and parsonage in Norfolk-street, this city; that he was one of the original incorporators, his name being mentioned in the act of incorporation as their minister, and that he has never been removed.

It is furthermore contended on the part of the plaintiff that certain members of a former congregation (said to be of different religious tenets) desiring to take the church over to their side, gave a call to a Mr. Friedel to become their pastor, and installed him into that office without having any legal or equitable right to do so, and that under these circumstances they commenced legal proceedings against plaintiff to evict him from his parsonage. He also contends that about sixty members of his congregation desire him to remain and act as the pastor of the church. He therefore asked that all proceedings on the part of the defendants may be stayed, and that they may be perpetually enjoined.

On the other side the defendants set up that by the rules and regulations of the church, the plaintiff never was their pastor, but simply an agent and missionary in their employ; that the distinction between the relation of pastor and missionary is expressly recognized and clearly defined in the articles of their church organization; that the plaintiff never pretended to be pastor until after the commencement of the church difficulty, and that Mr. Friedel is their only authorized pastor. A temporary injunction was granted some time ago, and the defendants now ask leave to have it dissolved. The Court reserved its decision.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 24.

By Justice McCunn.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Ada Richardson *vs.* John Meeke, Jr., et al. (four causes;) James Dart et al. *vs.* William S. Stover; Rebecca Boxius *vs.* Isaac Rosenthal; Edward McClellan et al. *vs.* Aaron Healy; Mary A. King *vs.* Leticia Mansfield; August Belmont *vs.* Elias Pouvert; Samuel Weeks *vs.* Randolph Merritt; motion for leave to issue execution granted, and motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

By Justice Garvin.

Phillipine Kassel *vs.* Adolphus E. Becker; application denied. David Jackson *vs.* James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.; motion for new trial denied with costs. Ann Green *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; case settled; papers in the clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Chas. A. Nichols, &c.; order of reference granted. M. M. Hendrickson et al. *vs.* Wm. Prime; order appointing receiver settled. Louisa C. Eaton *vs.* Frederick J. Eaton; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Lorena Fish *vs.* Etheridge M. Fish; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice J. F. Barnard.

Charles A. Bulkley *vs.* Francis Morris; motion denied, with $10 costs. Willet Rowe *vs.* Joseph W. Haskin; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Peter W. Mulford, charged with stealing a black velvet cloak, valued at $150, from Jane Reid, of No. 125 Ninth-street, on the 15th of December, was tried and acquitted.

Terrence Quinn, a fast young man, who preferred riding to walking, stole a Rockaway wagon, valued at $175, from August Halbe, of No. 329 Sixth-avenue, on the 30th of December last, and was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Frances Klandy and Kate Werner were charged with stealing towels, &c., valued at $109 87, from Francesa Wangane, of No. 218 William-street, on the 2d of January. Klandy was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Werner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William M. D. Conkling, a youth of 18 years, who, being "hard up," obtained from Roswell D. King, of Fourth-avenue, a number of watches of the value of $870, under pretence of having been sent for them by a person who desired to select one, went and sold them. Owing to the tendency to evil on the part of William, he was sent to the House of Refuge.

Martha Green, a domestic in the family of Hannah Rosenthal, of No. 76 Ninth-avenue, took the liberty of appropriating property which she "found about the house," valued at $122, about the 9th of November last. This lady pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Matilda Cassidy, a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age, being exceedingly attached to the use of viands, did on the 9th of December last consume three bottles of wines, and make free with the use of money amounting to the value of $35. She was tried and convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, besides being fined in the sum of $100.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24, 1866.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '67	123	1100	Erie Railroad	85
[illegible]	U.S.6s, 5-20. C.'62	103¾	100	do...s30	85⅛
[illegible]	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	101⅞	100	do...2d call	85
[illegible]	do	101⅞	100	Hudson River R.	102⅝
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅛	100	do...2d call	102¾
[illegible]	do	93	100	do	102
[illegible]	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser	98⅞	2600	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	99	200	do...b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...2d call	99	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...2d Ser	98⅞	800	do...s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...3d Ser.	98⅞	20	do...2d call	99½
[illegible]	do	98⅞	200	do...s15	[illegible]
[illegible]	Missouri 6s	77	1600	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, '90	88	100	Mich. Cen. R.	102⅝
[illegible]	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99½	400	Cleve. & Tol.	104
[illegible]	N. Y. St. 6s, '77	95	200	do...2d call	104¼
[illegible]	Ohio & M.Cer	25⅞	100	M. S. & N. I.	68⅞
[illegible]	do	25⅞	[illegible]	do	68⅞
[illegible]	Erie 2d M. '79	102	[illegible]	do...s30	68
[illegible]	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	100½	[illegible]	do	68⅞
[illegible]	Chic. & A. 1st M.	94½	30	do	68
[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts.3d M.	85	[illegible]	do	68⅞
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. 1st M. ex-int	97½	50	Ill. Cen. R.	120
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	104½	300	Cleve. & Pitts	78¼
[illegible]	Shoe & Leather Bk.	102¾	[illegible]	do...2d call	79
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	[illegible]	do	78⅞
[illegible]	Ninth Nat. Bank	108	[illegible]	do	78⅜
[illegible]	Canton Co.	45⅜	400	Chic. & N. W.	31⅝
[illegible]	do...2d call	45¼	800	do	31⅛
[illegible]	do	45⅞	100	do...2d call	31
[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal	16	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...s30	15¾	700	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Canal	137	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pr.	47⅜	400	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	47	1500	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...b10	47	300	Chi. & R. I.	98
[illegible]	Western U. Tel	52	400	do	98⅛
[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co	40⅜	100	do...s10	98⅛
[illegible]	do	41	100	do...s15	98⅛
[illegible]	do...2d call	40	10	Chi. B. & Q.	111
[illegible]	do	40⅜	108	do	111½
[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	180	13	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	98
[illegible]	do	175	100	do	98
[illegible]	At. Mail St. Co.	108	100	do	98
[illegible]	Cen. Am. T. Co.	15	[illegible]	New-Jersey Cen.	114
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	91¼	100	Morris & Essex R.	103⅞
[illegible]	do...s30	91	400	P., Ft. W. & C	93
[illegible]	do	91¼	600	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...s60	[illegible]	200	do...b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...s30	[illegible]	600	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	91	200	do...s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	91½	200	do...2d call	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...s60	90⅞	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...2d call	91½	900	do...s10	[illegible]
			200	Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
			100	[illegible] & Alt. Pr.	[illegible]
			25	Buff. & St. Line R.	103

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103¾	500	Clev. & Pitts.	78¼
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C. '65	101⅜	200	do	78⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	47	600	do	78⅛
28	West. U. Teleg'h.	51	400	do	78⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	91¼	1000	Chic. & N. W.	30
100	Hud. R. R.	102	1000	Chic. & N. W. P.	55¼
100	Erie Railroad	84⅝	400	Chi. & R. I.	98
200	do	84⅜	100	P., Ft. & Chi.	92¼
300	do	84⅜	200	do	92⅜
100	Reading R.	99⅜	100	do	92⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	103	200	Erie Railroad	84⅝
15,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	101¾	100	do...2d call	84⅞
2,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s First Series	98⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	102⅝
20,000	do...Sec. Ser.	98⅞	500	Reading R.	99⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅝	50	M. So. & N. I...b30	69
10,000	do	26	10	Ill. Cen. R.	120
6,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM.	84	100	do	119
100	Canton Co.	46½	300	Clev. & P.x-d	79¼
100	do...2d call	45	200	Chic. & N.W.	30⅜
500	do	44¾	600	do	30½
100	Quick. Min. Co.b30	40	500	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	55⅝
100	Mariposa Min.	13½	50	do	55⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	47¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	97⅞
200	N. Y. Central	91⅛	100	do	98
100	do...s60	90⅞	10	P.,F. W. & C.	94
900	do...s30	90⅞	500	do	93½
			1000	do	93⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	300	Canton Co.	44⅜
100	Cum. Coal...s3	46¼	300	New-York Cen.	91⅜
100	Erie Railroad.x-d.	85¼	300	do...s3	91¼
100	do	85⅞	5100	Clev. & P. x-d.	80
800	do	86	700	do...s3	80
100	do...b4	86	200	do	80¼
500	do...s3	86	7200	do	80½
600	Reading R.	100	200	do...b3	80⅝
200	do...s3	100	1000	do	80⅜
800	do...b3	100	100	do...s3	80⅜
500	do...s3	99⅞	500	do...s3	80⅜
300	do	99⅞	200	do...b3	80⅜
200	do...b10	100	500	Chic. & Rk. Is.	99⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68⅞	400	do	99⅞
700	do	68½	600	do	99⅝
700	do	69	100	do...s3	99⅜
100	do...s15	68⅞	100	Chic. & N.W....b3	31⅝
100	P., F. W. &C..x-d. s3	92½	300	do	31⅛
100	do	92⅝	100	do...b3	31⅜
200	do	92½	100	do...s3	31⅝
200	do	92⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1300	New-York Cen.	91¼	100	Schuylkill Coal	16
1100	do...s60	90	1100	Reading R.	99
100	do...s3	91	500	do...s3	99
300	do...s10	91	600	do	98⅞
900	Erie R....x-d.	84⅝	300	do...b3	98⅞
100	do...s3	84⅝	200	do...b3	99
100	do...s3	84¾	900	Chi. & N. W.	30
100	do...s3	84⅝	100	do...s3	30
100	Hud. R. R.	102	1300	do	29⅞
100	do...s3	102	700	do	29⅞
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅞	100	do...b10	29⅞
100	do...b3	68⅞	100	do...s3	29⅞
300	do	68⅝	100	do...s30	29⅞
100	do...b3	68⅞	100	do...s3	29⅞
500	Cleve. & P....x-d.	78⅞	100	do...s3	29⅞
200	do	78⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf...s3	55⅝
100	do...s3	78⅞	200	do	55⅞
1400	do	78⅞	300	do	55⅝
800	Chic. & R. Is.	97⅞	100	do...b3	55⅜
800	do	97	300	P.,F.W.&C....x-d	92⅝
200	do...b3	97	100	do...s3	92⅝
100	do...b3	97	100	do	92½
100	do...s30	96⅞	100	do	92⅝
100	do	97⅛	100	do...s3	92⅝
100	do...s3	97⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Cum. Coal...b3	47⅞	1000	Reading R....b3	99⅞
400	Schuylkill Coal...s3	16	400	do...b10	99⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	91⅞	300	Chi. & R. I.	98
400	do	91⅞	100	do	97⅞
100	Erie R.x-d...s3	84⅞	200	do...s3	98
100	do...s3	84⅞	500	do	98⅛
800	do...b3	85	200	Chi. & N. W.	30⅜
200	do	85	100	do...s3	30¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	102	300	Chi. & N. W. P...s3	55⅝
1600	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	68⅞	100	do	55⅝
2600	do	68⅞	300	P., F.W. & C.x-d.	94⅛
400	do	68⅞	300	do	94⅛
100	do...b5	68⅞	100	do...b3	94⅛
100	do...b3	68⅞	500	do	94⅛
200	Cleve. & P....b10	78⅞	200	do...s3	94⅛
1000	do	78⅞	300	do	94⅛
1000	do	78⅞	200	do...s30	94
1000	do	78⅞	500	do	94⅛
500	do...s45	78			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

Our neighbor who last week urged upon the government a *forty years* straight out *six* ℘ *cent.* Gold stock to fund obligations not due until late in 1867 and in midsummer of 1868, this morning comes down to *thirty years.* This would suit him exactly, and suit, quite as well perhaps, a number of financial gentlemen in this city—*not* distinguished for the support which they gave to the government through the real trials of the war in 1864—who are understood to have united in a letter, *with a draught of a new bill,* to a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. They propose to upset the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury; to deny him the alternatives of a 5 ℘ cent. long stock and a further issue of a 6 ℘ cent. 5-20 years stock, convertible into 5 ℘ cents after five years. They prefer to make it *mandatory upon him* to anticipate his currency obligations of 1867 and 1868 at once with a long, straight out 6 ℘ cent. gold-bearing stock. Such at least is the gossip in Wall-street. Of course a proposition like this will meet no favor from the Administration, and but little, if any, from the Committee of Ways and Means. The representatives in Congress of the taxpayers of the country will resist it; the great national banking interest of New-England and the West will oppose it, as not only lowering the $300,000,000 United States stocks which they have in pledge for circulation, as depreciating, most unnecessarily, the high credit of the government, now that the war is over and preparations are making to reduce the principal, as well as to keep down the interest on the public debt. Two of the old bank presidents, not in the national system, and opposed and hostile to it in its every phase, are said to have been invited into council, and their proverbial modesty, we apprehend, failed to keep them from intermeddling with the views and purposes of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In all this discussion and scheming for the upturning of the market values of the present United States gold-bearing stocks, it is assumed that the $830,000,000 of 7-30s, and the $170,000,000 compound 6 ℘ cents. not due for twenty and thirty months, must *now* be "provided for." So far as the 7.30s are concerned the assumption is wholly gratuitous. *They* are already "provided for," and were at the time of the popular subscriptions made through Mr. COOKE last Spring and Summer. *They have an option which will convert every dollar into United States 5-20s at maturity.* No probable contingency will defeat this conversion. It is possible the Treasury may be able to buy up a portion of them before maturity, either in reduction of the principal of the public debt or by substituting a 5 ℘ cent. gold-bearing stock. If it is found to be convenient, as well as a measure of economy, we have no doubt the Secretary of the Treasury will do so, under authority of the Act of March 3, 1865, the same act under which he recently substituted $50,000,000 of 5-20s at 103 for compound legal-tenders.

It is astonishing to hear that while Congress is laboring with the Administration to keep down the principal of our large public debt, that certain parties, claiming prominent financial influence in Wall-street, and who labored all through the war to drive Mr. MCCULLOCH's predecessors into high rates of gold interest, and who succeeded on one or two occasions in suspending the system of popular subscriptions to the U. S. loans for advertised bids, which bids practically turned out failures, should now seek to increase the burden of gold interest for thirty years to come. They are eager for a long stock, which in their hands must gradually appreciate to 20 or 25 ℘ cent. premium, because the now established option of redemption or reduction to 5 ℘ cent. after five years would be cut off. Their hope of effecting such a purpose rests upon the opposition made to the plenary authority asked for the Secretary in the original bill before the Committee of Ways and Means. It is claimed to be dangerous to suffer him to work the public finances to the best interests of our government, and as the wants and contingencies of the trade and currency and money markets of the country will allow, but it is neither hazardous nor expensive nor destructive of the issues in the market of the existing $1,170,000 gold-bearing stocks *to command him* to pay all of six ℘ cent. in gold at once and for thirty years, and to refuse all foreign offers for a five ℘ cent. stock with interest payable at the rate of $5 to the £ sterling in London. The holders of United States gold-bearing stocks, however, need not be concerned about this Wall-street demonstration. *Nothing of the sort will be done at Washington.*

The price of gold continued rather firm through the forenoon at 139½@139¾ ℘ cent., mainly on the demand to pay customs. Some of the speculators are also looking for still higher rates of interest on the other side, by the *Java*, now about due at this port, and hope to see gold higher in consequence. If, however, the next news has no greater effect than the last on the foreign exchanges, they will be disappointed. The government will probably be a seller again should the price of gold go above 140 ℘ cent. As we predicted some weeks before the New Year, the January gold interest will not absorb two-thirds the customs of the month, and between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 will be added to the surplus in the Treasury, if no sales are made before the 1st of February. In the money market to-day there is nothing new to report. Very prime paper is wanted at 7 ℘ per cent., and temporary balances are placed by lenders with the brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the government securities were generally steady in price, but the demand not active. A little more was doing among the large dealers on Wall-street. The railway speculation was again generally bearish, though, as a rule, prices were no lower than the range of sales on Tuesday. There was an upward reaction of 1@1½ per cent. on Fort Wayne. Erie was rather lower, and so were the North-Western shares. Illinois Central also sold down to 119 per cent., ex dividend. This stock being chiefly held abroad, has not been much speculated in of late. The New-York market, and nearly all outstanding contracts, were cleared up some months ago. In the miscellaneous list, a decided upward movement has been going on this week in Cumberland Coal.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Gold returned to 139½ ℘ cent. Exchange on London for the *Scotia* this morning closed 108⅜@108½ ℘ cent. The government securities steady. The railway speculation irregular, but in the main bearish.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93	Northwest	31⅛	30⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	103	N. West Pref.	56⅛	55⅝
U. S. 7.30s	99⅛	99	Rock Island	99⅝	98⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅝	91⅛	Fort Wayne	92⅛	94⅛
Erie	86	85⅜	Cumb'land Coal	46⅜	47
Hudson	103¼	102⅛	Quicksilver	40⅜	40
Reading	100	99⅜	Mariposa	13⅞	13½
Mich. Southern	69	68⅞	Canton	44⅛	44⅜
Illinois Central	120	120	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	26
Pittsburgh	80¼	78⅝	American Gold	139⅜	139⅛
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

Manhattan	130	Hanover	106
Merchants'	110¼	Metropolitan	120
America	133	Market	111
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	102¼
Mechs' & Traders'	130	Corn Exchange	112½
Leather Manufacts'	180	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	104¼	Marine	140
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	110	Atlantic	101
Broadway	225	Importers' & Traders'	98
Ocean	92	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
American Exchange	110	Central National	108
Chatham	130	First National	210
Bank of the Republic	111	Fourth National	97½
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	108½

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84½
N. Y. Cen.7s, '76 con	104	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch., 3d	92
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	92
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82	110	Cleve & P. 3d m. con.	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	90	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	94
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	80
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108¼	Peninsula R. R. bonds	68½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	78	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84

The high and still advancing price of money in London very reasonably attracts attention to the Bank Act of 1844, known as Sir ROBERT PEEL's bill, for the regulation of the Bank of England. The London *Times*, the leading authority on this subject, has for nearly twenty years past, through all phases of the money market—in the pressure of 1847, again in 1857, and now in 1866—contended that the principle and limitation of that act shall not be violated or changed, or exceeded, come what may to the rates of interest. It was only the other day that the money writer for that great journal intimated that the Bank rate should go to twenty ℘ cent. sooner than have the Act of 1844 relaxed or departed from. This, however, amounts simply to an idle threat. The Bank failed in 1847 for the want of notes, not of gold, and the government stepped in and authorized an over-issue. The mere fact of this interference arrested the panic, and no over-issue was found necessary. In 1857 the government again came to the relief of the bank, and two millions sterling of notes were over issued, in violation of the Peel Act. The same thing will occur in 1866 rather than have the rate of interest go above 10 or 12 ℘ cent. The Bank is now short of notes, not of gold, and the supply of notes cannot be replenished without transgressing the arbitrary limit of the act. The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in case of need, will come forward, and offer to indemnify the Bank for the violation of its own charter, and so, instead of issuing only £14,650,000 on the deposit of public stocks, in addition to the gold in the Issue Department, the establishment will issue against £16,650,000, or even £20,000,000, to arrest the money panic and the mischiefs to the trade of the United Kingdom.

With our American notions of a flexible national bank note circulation, (or, as in the case of the late New-York State system,) the Peel Act of 1844 appears not only arbitrary, but, since the discoveries in California and Australia, and the more than doubling of the trade of Great Britain and of the commercial intercourse of the world, extremely ridiculous. The principle of the act is well enough, but its limitations are non-progressive, anti-commercial, inconvenient, and constantly liable to palpable violation from the necessities of the changing and increasing demands of trade. The principle, as in the case of our New-York Banking Law, is, that the public stocks shall be pledged for the issues of the Bank of England beyond the bullion deposited in the Issue Department. As the bullion is drawn down, a corresponding amount of notes must be returned and canceled. The Bank is to have the exclusive right of bank note circulation within a circuit of eighty miles of London. Its notes are made legal-tender in the private and joint stock banking in and around London. The provincial banks outside of this circuit were authorized to issue £8 000 000 notes without security. The limit of public stocks in the Issue Department of the Bank of England was placed at £14,000,000, or seventy millions of dollars. It was subsequently enlarged £650,000, because the provincial banks averaged but £7,350,000, in place of £8,000,000. This £14,000,000 was deemed sufficient twenty-two years ago, but less than three years had intervened before the Bank ran short of notes. The famine demand for breadstuffs in 1847 made larger demands for money than the £14,000,000 of stocks, and a reduced stock of bullion could supply. An order in council authorized an over-issue. In 1857, after the export trade of the Kingdom had nearly doubled from 1844, a like state of things occurred, and the Bank Act was absolutely violated by a similar order in council. In 1866 the export trade of the Kingdom is found to be nearly threefold greater than when the Bank was limited to £14,000,000 circulation on public securities. The Bank is again running very short of notes. Its bullion is still quite equal to the export demand. It is yet over $60,000,000, but it is now generally contended that because Sir ROBERT PEEL said in 1844 that £14,000,000 was the proper limit for the issue of notes beyond their bullion, the rate of interest must go to 20 ℘ cent., rather than have his act violated! Nothing of the sort, however, will occur, for it is safe to predict that when the rate of interest threatens to exceed 10 ℘ cent., the government will again step in to arrest the mischief. The truth appears to be that the Bank Act of 1844 will have to be permanently liberalized to accommodate the enlarged trade of the present times; not that the specie basis will be departed from, but that the notes of issue of the Bank, on the pledge of the British funds beyond the specie in the Bank, will be increased to the demands of trade: to the convenience of the great manufacturing interests of the Kingdom, and to the common sense views and popular confidence of the country.

The decease of Mr. JAMES BOORMAN, merchant, at the age of 83 years, is announced this morning. He was the founder of the old house of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co., and a leading promoter of the Hudson River Railroad, when that enterprise was first undertaken and deemed almost impracticable. We believe that Mr. BOORMAN was a native of England; his old partners, Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. NORRIE, were of Scotland.

A London letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* by the *Asia* says, while explaining the difficulties in the English Money market, that

> "An impression has gained ground that the shipments of manufactured goods to New-York have lately been of a reckless description, *and that credits have been granted to many firms on your side who do not occupy a position to justify it.*"

If such credits have really been granted, the fact has been kept very secret here, where the belief is very strong that whatever of English manufactures have been *purchased* for American account in the last four or five months, have either been paid for in cash or covered by American banking credits. The *consignments* to this market for English account is another affair, not solicited, and not to be settled for until the goods are disposed of.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,485,962 14—including for Customs, $507,000; on account of Loan, $530,000; Coin certificates, $806,000. Payments, $520,012 71. Balance, $88,851,843 11.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1866.

I have delayed answering your communication of December last in relation to the printing of stamped instruments until now, because of my inability to write to you definitely upon the subject.

A contract was yesterday concluded between myself and Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia, for printing not only the adhesive stamps, but for imprinting revenue stamps upon various instruments, such as are usually furnished by stationers.

I have caused notice to be given to-day to the American Phototype Company, rescinding the contract with them for stamping printed instruments. Designs will be prepared by Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER for stamps upon checks and other instruments furnished by stationers, and all parties desiring such blanks stamped will be treated with equality.

Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER themselves will not sell stamped instruments. Orders for stamping them must be made upon this office, accompanied by the money in payment of the same.

It is not deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Treasury to have revenue stamps printed at more than a single place. Very respectfully.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 24.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

By order of the New-York Institution for the Blind, viz.:

1 lot south side 34th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av., 25x98.9	$6,200
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	5,500
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	5,750
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	5,600
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,050
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,000
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,000
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,000
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,650
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,250
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	6,000
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	5,950
1 lot south side 34th-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	5,950
1 lot north side 33d-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av., 25x98.9	4,459
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,450
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,600
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,600
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,600
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,600
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,775
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.9	4,800
1 lot north side 33d-st., adjoining, 25x98.8	4,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 2 bbls. Ashes, 2,555 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. and 2,991 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 13,087 bushels Corn, 3,750 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 478 bbls. Pork, 89 pkgs. Cut Meats, 233 pkgs. Lard, 356 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet at $7 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal. Stock 1,047 bbls. of all kinds.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices, including Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at previous prices. Middlings, 49c.@50c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 4,800 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Scotia*, sums up the movement in Cotton at the shipping ports since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,035,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 446,000 bales; export to France, 46,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 16,000 bales. Total export, 508,000 bales. Stock on hand, 576,000 bales. Of which, during the past week, included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 59,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 38,000 bales; export to France, 5,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 2,000 bales. Total exports, 45,000 bales. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared at this port, is 235,000 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	40	40	40	41
Middling, ℘ lb.	49	49	50	51
Middling fair, ℘ lb.	56	56	57	58

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantics A, 32c.; Atlantics D, 29c.; Atlantics E, 25c.; Great Falls M, 26c.; Great Falls S, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Forrestdale, 37c.; Blackstone, 32c.; Greene Manufacturing Company, 27c.; Columbia A, 25c.; Reynolds A A, 28c.; Canoe, 20c. Prints—Cocheco, 25c.; Pacifics, 24c.; Lancaster, 23c.; Dunnell, 23c.; Freeman, 21c.; Victory, 22c.@20c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c.; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c.; Hartford, 26c. Cambrics—Manville, 22½c.; Victory, 22c. Silesias—Massapequa, 40c.; Lonsdale, 39c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 32c.; Stark H, 30c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 36c.; Naumkeag Sateen, 39c. Ticks—Pemberton A A, 58c.; Pemberton E, 38c.; Pemberton X, 42½c. Stripes—York, 42c.; Eagle, 32c. Denims—York, 52c.; Massachusetts, 45c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic in active demand. Myer's I X L, 1½ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3 inch tapes, 24 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Louisville—Trade fair. Standard Sheetings, 31c.@32c.; Prints, 24c.@26c. Money easy. St. Louis—Very little doing, and no excitement in dry goods circles. Boston—Sales small, no abatement in prices by the manufacturers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more request at a shade firmer prices for really desirable brands. Sales since our last 8,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 60@$8 25, chiefly at $7 60@$7 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 35
Extra State	7 60	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 30	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 20	@15 00

Southern Flour is dull to-day; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$9 90 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales, since our last 18,000 bushels, common to very choice Spring at $1 63@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn is quiet and declining; sales, since our last, 41,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, and 84c.@87c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℘ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including State at 55c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@53c.; Old Western at 54c.@56c.; New Western at 40c.@46c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet and nominal. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive; sales 700 bushels sold at $1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues inactive at 80c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at unaltered prices, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 56c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $7 50@$8 25; Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continues quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is heavy and drooping, closing at 31c.@32c. for Crude; 53c.@55c. for Refined in bond; and 70c.@73c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at lower prices. Sales since our last 4,100 bbls., at $29 37½@$29 50 for new Mess, closing at $29 37½ regular; $28 37½@$28 62½, closing at $28 50 cash for one year old Mess; $23 for Prime Mess, and $21 25@$21 50 for new Prime ℘ bbl. Also 2,250 bbls. new Mess, for February and March, sellers' options, at $28 75@$29 12½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15½c.@18c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Rib, at 14½c.@15¼c.; Long Clear at 15c.@15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 16c.@18½c. Dressed Hogs are in less request at 12¾c.@13c. for Western, and 13½c.@13¾c. for City ℘ lb. Lard continues heavy and drooping. Sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18c.; and 500 bbls. February delivery, s. o., at 17¼c. ℘ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in request at $40 50@$41 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 11½c.@17½c. for poor to choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	30	@45
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb.	38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb.	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb.	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb.	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb.	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℘ lb.	33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17	@17½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	11½	@13½
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

SUGARS—Are inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 325 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., with 780 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13½c., ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 11½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and drooping. We quote: 14½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 21,000 lbs. at 15c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 65,000 lbs, at 12½c.@13c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at $2 27 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton at ½d.@¾d. ℘ lb.; 12,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. by steamer, ℘ bushel. For London, 10 tcs. Clover Seed at 20s. ℘ ton, and 8,000 bushels Oats at 5½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 3s. ℘ bbl.

TO LET.

PLANTATIONS FOR LEASE.

PROSPECT HILL PLANTATION, ON EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.—540 acres of open or cleared land ready for planting; 60 acres of good woodland; fine dwellings and all necessary buildings on the place.

No. 2.—LITTLE EDISTO PLANTATION, ON EDISTO ISLAND.—380 acres of cleared land ready for planting: 40 acres of woodland; small dwelling and all necessary buildings, 1¼ miles from Prospect Hill.

Leases will be given on the above property for the term of three years. The finest quality of Sea Island cotton is raised on Edisto Island.

Inquire of ERNST & BLAKE, Nos. 18 and 20 Liberty-st., or THEODORE STONEY, Esq., Charleston.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Fine large house, with beautiful grounds and charming surroundings. The house is completely furnished; good stable and carriage-house attached. Possession given at short notice. Rent $200 per month. Apply to BENJ. OGDEN, No. 221 Broad-st., (opposite the depot) Elizabeth, N. J.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1, BY THE FLOOR, TWO first-class new houses, Nos. 144 and 146 East 46th-st., to small respectable families; none other need apply, each floor has all the modern improvements. For information inquire of C. SMITH, on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SEVeral eligibly-located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST extensive and elegant residences in the city, with large grounds; to rent for two or three years only, on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone first-class house, elegantly furnished, with immediate possession, on the east side of Murray Hill. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE.—FOR TERMS inquire at the office of the *Le Nouveau Monde*, No. 7 Beekman-st., Room 9, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL place in the country; must have good house. Address, stating price, location and conveniences of getting to and from the city, COUNTRY, Box 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house for the Summer; mountain air preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN BOARD AT $6 AND $8 PER WEEK.—Two gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms and good board. Apply at 396 Clinton-st., ten minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, near Madison-square; price not over $30; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS WITH board, for the Summer, within convenient distance of the city, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE. NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates.
W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND A manufacturing establishment. The salary will be $2,500 per annum, and the position is one of responsibility. As security for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, the party will be required to invest in the stock of the corporation, which will pay probably a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. None but those who have the ability to comply with the terms of this advertisement will be treated with, and evidence of that fact, and also as to character and standing, will be required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

BUSINESS CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—An active silent or special partner, in an established, thoroughly reliable, profitable cash business, centrally located upon Broadway. The business is most simple, easily managed, without risk, extending as far over the country as may be desired, and is no humbug catch-penny affair. Open to thorough investigation by the proper person of ample capital. Applicants addressing H., Box No. 442 New-York Post-office, stating capital, age, &c., will receive immediate confidential attention.

A RARE CHANCE.—OTIS FIELD & CO. offer for sale their well-known BILLIARD STAND, (7 tables,) No. 609 Broadway, with choice stock of liquors, at a great bargain. Or Mr. Otis Field will admit to copartnership a suitable person, to take the place of a retiring partner, and also give him an equal interest in his valuable Kelly's Island Catawba Wine business.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,535 Philadelphia Post-office.

$600.—FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE MANufacturing business, with the patent right, stock, &c. Apply to HANSEN & LEGGETT, No. 191 Nassau-st., Room No. 16.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE SLEIGH BELL, a new harness bell, the perfection of beauty in form and tune. Address L. T. C., Station D, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,086 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, (LATE SURgeon of the Sixty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.,) informs his friends that he has resumed his practice in the City of New-York. Office, No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.
Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TYPE FOR SALE—FONTS OF BREVIER, minion and agate, in good condition, will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately. Address TYPE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE dwellings in the city, together with the furniture, which is new, costly and elegant.

The house is located on a side street, with the broadside looking on to 5th-av. Lot extra large; possession at an early day. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THREE ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale three farms situate on the Newburgh branch of the Erie Railway and the Blooming Grove and New-Windsor Turnpike, within one-quarter of a mile of the Salisbury Mills depot. Said farms are of the best quality of land, are well watered, have reasonably good buildings, and the finest sites for dwelling-houses. There is on one of them an abundant and never-failing spring of very cold water. The whole is capable of beautiful and profitable improvements.

Three hundred and fifty acres will be sold together, or in three farms of 130 acres, 120 acres and 100 acres. It has been used heretofore very profitably as a milk farm.

If not sold before Feb. 1 they will be to let.

Purchasers are invited to view them.
ROBERT DENNISTON.
SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE CO., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1866.

REMOVAL.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
has removed from the office of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st., to No. 37 Pine-st., where he offers his services to his friends and the public for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents, and obtaining money on bond and mortgage, with the care of property generally.

FOR SALE.

Stores, dwellings, and vacant lots, in this city and Brooklyn; country seats and farms. $10,000 to loan on bond and mortgage on improved city property.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

SEED FARM AND BUSINESS.

For sale, our branch seed establishment, with 75 acres of garden land at Urbana, Ohio, with the horses, implements, stock of roots, and all the seeds on hand, and over 3,000 boxes of garden seeds distributed on sale in Ohio and adjoining States. We will sell at a price and on such terms as will make it an object to the purchaser. Price $12,000 to $18,000, depending upon the amount of property purchased. The business has been established twelve years; is profitable and is offered for sale solely for the want of an experienced man as agent to carry it on. If not sold by the first of April, we wish to engage a competent man to take charge of it.
COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

BUYERS OF
BROADWAY PROPERTY
will do well to send their address to the subscriber. He has the choicest plots for sale on that great avenue of commerce.
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., offices Nos. 28 and 29.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.

Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

NEWBURGH BAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One first-class place, views superb, grounds highest finish, all varieties of hot and forcing houses, complete selection of bearing fruit, house with every convenience and luxury, and all in perfect order. Also, one fine place of one hundred acres, with handsome house, new stone tenant-house, complete set of outbuildings, land in high cultivation, and building in full order; a very desirable place for a gentleman wishing a farm combined with a country seat; price $15,000. Also, several beautiful building sites. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 29 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—The Belvidere Manufacturing Company having had their cotton mill destroyed by fire, now offer their site and water power for sale, with transfer of chartered privileges; 300 inches water under 2¾ feet head; head and fall 17¾ feet; stream never failing, (500 inches more water can probably be had;) the lot is 196 by about 250 feet; railroad facilities to every point. This is a rare chance for parties wanting to engage in the manufacturing business. For further particulars address
A. N. EASTON, Secretary,
Belvidere, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE three-story high-stoop brick house corner of 3d and North 8th sts., and the the four adjoining, 20x34, lots 20x80; also, corner of 4th and North 6th sts., and eight adjoining; houses 20x36; lots 20x100; twelve rooms in each and sub-cellar; water and gas fixtures in all; price $4,250; $2,800 may remain five years. The houses are pleasantly located, and nearly new. Also, 300 vacant lots lying between the East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. No money required where they are improved. Apply to SAMUEL J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN GENESEE VALLEY.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, containing 560 acres, situated two miles east of Mount Morris, and four miles south of Geneseo, and one quarter of a mile from depot, on Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, good fruit, fences first-rate, and buildings complete; 420 acres improved, balance timbered.
Address CARROLL FITZHUGH,
Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNtry seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Bay Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. The premises will be shown. Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st. Also, to JAS. C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE O Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres—100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of
N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS one or both the beam engines of the *North Star*; cylinders 60 inches, 10 feet stroke, wrought iron cranks. The engines are to be taken from the ship, and be put in complete order, with new brasses wherever required, and will be warranted as sound and reliable in every respect as a new engine. They will be sold, delivered ready to be set up, or at a price set up on board a vessel

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, one mile from depot, on the Sound, a cottage house, ten rooms; three acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; good garden, stables and poultry-yard. Price $15,000 without furniture; half cash. Apply to L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 93 West 20th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and for permits.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE STORY brown-stone front house, independent walls high stoop well built, No. 12 West 19th-st.; price $35,000. At Riverdale, on the Hudson, an English cottage, very roomy, and stable, with 3¾ acres on the southwest corner of River and Riverdale avs; price $30,000. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to
A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house and lot, No. 151 West 38th-st.; also lots Nos. 408 Madison and 301 Monroe sts, 25 feet front and rear, running through from street to street, with three good buildings. Apply to
EMOTT VAN COTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, at a decided bargain, furnished or unfurnished, on West 14th-st.; house four stories, high basement, 25x65; lot 103; is offered much below its value; owner called from the city; will give possession immediately. CHEVALIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, CONvenient to this city, just two miles from Peekskill, on the turnpike road, containing 102 acres; good buildings, excellent neighborhood and very healthy. All trains stop at Peekskill. Time from New-York about 1¼ hours. Inquire of J. J. YELLOTT, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON HENRY, Warren and Congress sts., the mansion, grounds, &c., known as the Bocar Mansion, consisting of large house, stable, green-house, and over 14 lots of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINing one or more elegant sites for country seats; on the banks of Hudson River—town of Rhinebeck, adjoining F. H. Delano. Inquire of EDWARD E. COWLES, No. 74 Trinity Building, New-York.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE on favorable terms; 420 acres rich soil, 100 of which is heavy timber; good buildings and improvements; 50 miles from New-York by railroad; a bargain is offered.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, IN 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $30,000. Also, a large number of private houses, located from 15th-st. to 54th-st., from the 5th to the 9th avs. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF TENEment houses in the 18th and 20th Wards, paying from 12 to 16 per cent. on the prices asked; in good order and good locations. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LENOX PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, THREE pieces of property, with dwelling-houses thereon, situated in Lenox, Mass.
W. E. SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE shops for sale at a bargain, on very easy terms, doing a large, profitable business, all complete and in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, NEXT, a three-story brick house and lot on 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $22,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON MADISON-AV., BEtween 44th and 45th sts., 25x100. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 40 acres, 8 miles from Jersey City. Inquire of R. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE—NO. 168, WEST SIDE, large lot between Broome and Spring sts. Inquire of Mr. BUCKLEY, 8 54th-st., second house from 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WORTH-ST. APply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at the Factory, in Yonkers, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE FACTORY,

situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, within 15 miles of the New-York City Hall.

The main building is 384 feet long and 40 feet wide; Blacksmith Shop and Boiler Room 300 feet long, beside other outbuildings.

NEW ENGINE OF 225 HORSE POWER,

two large Steam Boilers, Steam Heating Apparatus, and main Shafting. All the above in perfect order. Also,

9 LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,

together with a Water Grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River.

The main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country.

Also, two extra Steam Boilers, nearly new and in perfect order, will be sold at auction at the same time. The above sale is peremptory.

For full particulars and maps of the whole property apply to
FREDERICK A. COE,
No. 179 Broadway, New-York.
Or to T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS.

For sale, the entire half of the block south side 58th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Also, twelve lots south side 59th-st., between same avenues. This property is in the immediate locality of some of the most elegant improvements in that part of the city; others are in contemplation, and such an opportunity to secure desirable lots for first-class buildings is seldom offered. They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Apply to the owner,
B. DOUGLASS,
Mercantile Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A BUILDING ELIgibly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 feet wide, with two wings, one of 30, the other of 25 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler—capacity 100 horse—with power rented to the amount of $3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam hoists, running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted, front, side and rear. The one wing is fitted up for stable, carriage-house, and apartments for families. Any manufacturer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will find this a most desirable property.

Also, a three-story brick building, put up expressly for a manufactory, situated in a central part of the city, near Broadway; lot forms an L; size 26x100 feet, 40x20 feet. A good steam engine, boiler and shafting on the premises.

For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 9 miles from Harlem, two country seats. One consists of a large stone mansion, with furnace, hot and cold water, conservatory, &c. The house is one of the finest and most elegant country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Has grapery, cider press, barns, stables, farm-house, &c., and will be sold with 28 or more acres of land. Adjoining there is a large gothic cottage, with garden, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy, and free from nuisances of any kind. A fine stream of water on the premises. Also, a frame house with from 10 to 15 acres of land. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—One hundred and thirty-five acres of splendid tillage land, four miles from New-Brunswick, on the New-Jersey Railroad, ¾ mile from a railroad station; well watered, good buildings, free from stone, and is in every respect a first-class farm. Will be sold at a bargain; terms to suit the purchaser. The owner can be seen at SAMUEL SMITH'S, No. 491 8th-av., corner 36th-st., where full particulars will be given.

FOR FARMERS, PRECEPTORS, HOMEOPATHISTS, OR GENTLEMEN.—An elegant and valuable place, with large and first-class buildings, and about 70 acres of land, for sale cheap; location remarkably healthful and very beautiful, with best of water, &c.; more land if desired; 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad; price $13,500; susceptible of large and easy income. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 38.

FOR SALE—ELWELL GROVE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat, 22 acres fine land, one mile from Maplewood-station, Morris and Essex Railroad; 1¼ miles from Irvington, 2¾ miles from Orange and 3 miles from Elizabeth; good house, 12 rooms, and all the usual outbuildings in good order; fine variety of fruit; shade trees unsurpassed; situation high, good views; house and place furnished and stocked, ready for occupancy.
P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS, BROOKLYN, TO RENT.—New three-story and basement frame house, (1 of 7) No. 181 High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., with patent heaters, bath tub, &c.; rent $700. Also, floors of three to six rooms, with water, gas, &c.; rent $15 to $22 monthly. Apply at office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$16.500.—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-stone three-story high basement house, with all modern improvements, five streets from Central Park, near Lexington-av.; great bargain is offered, as the owner is sick and must leave the city; will be sold this month. Address OWNER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 34 acres, on the east bank of the Passaic, one mile from Newark; the house contains 18 rooms, with fine view of Orange Mountain; one hour from Wall-street; with constant railroad communication; taxes very low and location perfectly healthy. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PIECE OF store property corner of William and Liberty sts., known as No. 81 William and 19 Liberty-st.

Also, the building No. 70 Beaver-st., fitted up for offices. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson River, 1½ miles north of Central Park, a gothic house; 14 rooms, gas, water, bath; 8 lots in garden, supplied with fruit of choice varieties; coach-house; all in perfect repair. Terms easy. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th-st. and 10th-av., Carmansville, Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, with or without the handsome furniture, a beautiful four-story brown stone English basement, with bay window, and in elegant order throughout; early possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the county, containing 192 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion and outbuildings, which alone cost what the entire farm can now be bought at. Inquire of
MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SMALL LOTS ON westerly side of 3d-av., between 75th and 76th sts.; well situated for immediate improvement; also, large double frame building and plot of ground in rear; two-thirds can remain. MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., A FEW minutes' walk from depot, a brick house, 14 rooms, lot 190 front, 100 deep; also, a two-story frame barn; price $5,800; possession immediately. Apply to J. D. WEST, No. 49 Cortlandt-st.

A COTTAGE IN HARLEM FOR SALE—Possession immediately; only $1,000 cash wanted. A brick house in Brooklyn, five minutes from South Ferry; 12 rooms; $6,000. Apply to FREEMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone house, in 36th-st., near 5th-av., with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX YEARS' LEASE OF HOUSE No. 5 Varick-st., New-York. Inquire of A. J. ACKERMAN, American Exchange Bank, corner of Cedar-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—HOUSES AND lots on 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 50th and Division, Hammond and Orchard sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY house, No. 16 West 129th-st., Harlem; has thirteen rooms and extra lot on rear; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on premises, or at 17 William-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of Mr. A. W. Heye, on the Finger-board Road, Clifton, S. I.; house and 21 acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOT FOR SALE—CORNER OF PARK-AV and 37th-st. Apply to
A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.
GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Marco, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that ALBERT MERIAN, of this city, having signed our firm by power of attorney, HAS ABSCONDED, probably for the United States, with large sums of money; that the said power of attorney has been withdrawn from said Albert Merian this day, and that, in consequence, no bills or notes signed or indorsed by him will either be accepted or paid hereafter.
EMANUEL LA ROCHE SON.
BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 23, 1865.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 4, EVENING at 7¼ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. J. B. Studley, E. L. Davenport, J. H. Stoddart, J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, J. Lewis, T. J. Hind, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE REAPER OF BURGUNDY, DOGS OF THE SUNGLE, and HIBERNIAN PIPER. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, Guion, Brad-Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil and Maywood.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 25, commencing at 9 o'clock, Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, LIGHT GUARD BALL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull reported without amendment the bill in relation to the Court of Claims. Mr. Grimes reported the bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others, with amendments, one of which guards against payment for costs accruing through the negligence or fraud of the officers making application. A joint resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, proposing as an amendment to the constitution that no payment shall ever be made by the United States for the emancipation of slaves. A petition from citizens of Colorado was presented, praying for the immediate admission of that Territory as a State. A resolution was presented, in answer to a resolution of the North Carolina Legislature, that it would be inexpedient at this time to repeal the test oath. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation may be necessary for the protection of loyal citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Confederate authorities. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up and debated at some length. Several amendments were offered, among them one to strike out the section confirming grants given by Gen. Sherman to Sea Island lands for three years. This was lost by a vote of 10 to 32. The Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock, with the understanding that a vote should be taken on the bill at 3 o'clock to-day.

In the House, after some unimportant business had been transacted, the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was resumed. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved an amendment, to apportion direct taxes among the States according to the property in each, and apportion representatives among the States on the basis of adult male voters who shall be citizens of the United States. Amendments to this amendment were offered by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio. Mr. Schenck explained at some length the intent of the amendment he had proposed, and the House then adjourned without taking the question.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for an underground railroad in New-York, and of the Third-avenue Railroad Company for permission to construct branch tracks. A bill was introduced submitting the question of a new constitution to the people at the next November election. The bill conferring additional powers upon the Five Points House of Industry was passed. The Assembly concurrent resolutions asking Congress to furnish vessels and hulks for temporary quarantine purposes, were adopted. The bill creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District passed to a second reading, and was made the special order for next Thursday. A bill was reported confirming the resolution of the Common Council of New-York by re-leasing certain property to the Church of St. James. Also, to change the name of the New-York Free Academy to the New-York Free College. A motion to limit privileges of reporters to passing to and from the seats which should be assigned them, was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The memorials lately issued by the Union Central Committee of Tennessee, addressed to the President and the Committee on Reconstruction, representing the affairs of the State as very discouraging, has caused much excitement and elicited a counter movement, which has taken form in a call for a mass meeting at Nashville on the 22d of February, for the purpose of making a public denial of the representations contained in the memorial, and of pledging the State to an unreserved support of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. An accidental comment on this movement is found in the same dispatch which conveys the above intelligence. The Negro Testimony Bill before the Legislature is announced as having passed to a second reading by the close vote of 33 to 36, which indicates a sufficiently vigorous opposition.

The Chicago *Republican* publishes a letter dated Montgomery, Jan. 10, which states that Gen. T. O. Osborn, formerly from Illinois, was murdered by a body of citizens on the night of the 6th inst., on his plantation near Greenville, Miss. He had been notified previously by a self-constituted committee of citizens that he had twenty-four hours to leave in, and if found there after that time he would be killed. He stayed on his plantation, and was assailed and shot as above stated. It is supposed that the Gen. Osborn referred to is Brig.-Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, who, as Lieutenant-Colonel, assisted in raising the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and subsequently was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Gen. Osborn was the candidate on the opposition ticket at the last election for clerk of the County Court of Cook County, but was not elected.

Col. C. A. Morgan, Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri, on the staff of Major-Gen. Pope, died in St. Louis on the 20th inst. In the enjoyment of perfect health he retired to his room, in Gen. Pope's residence, on Friday night, and no one suspected that anything had gone wrong with him until in the morning, when his unusual absence from the breakfast table was remarked, and Gen. Pope went to his room, and getting no response, on opening the door found, to his utter astonishment and dismay, that the Colonel was dead, asphyxiated by the escape of gas from a stove in the room. Col. Morgan had been with Gen. Pope for five years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were sent to Cincinnati.

The new railroad line through Northern Central Pennsylvania, in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, is meeting with continued opposition from the rival roads. They have applied for an injunction to prevent the Catawissa Company from crossing the Philadelphia and Erie Road. The application charges that the object of the defendants is to turn the trade of the oil district from Philadelphia to New-York.

The pen with which the late President Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation is in the possession of the widow of the late Hon. Geo. Livermore, of Cambridge. It was presented to Mr. Livermore by President Lincoln soon after the proclamation was written, and transmitted to that gentleman through Hon. Charles Sumner. It is highly prized by the members of Mr. Livermore's family, and the history attached to it makes it a valuable keepsake.

The Hudson River Railroad was the scene, on Tuesday morning, of a succession of accidents. Two freight cars dropped through the drawbridge near Fishkill, and an employe of the Spring foundry was run over in the Breakneck tunnel. The same train was so unlucky as to be run off the track near Sing Sing by the breaking of a wheel.

The Russian government have given notice to the Western Union Telegraph Company that a steam corvette of their Pacific squadron will be placed at their disposal, and requested instructions in regard to her destination. Col. Bulkley, chief of the expedition, orders her to report at Petropaulooky, Kamtschatka, in May next.

The Kentucky Senate on the 13th inst. passed a bill to incorporate a bank in the City of Louisville, to be controlled by free colored citizens. The bank is prohibited from having any connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, and forbids the election of any person as an officer of the institution who has ever lived in Boston.

The freezing of the St. Lawrence River has given a new opportunity for smugglers on the Northern frontier, and custom-house officers have been obliged to greatly increase their guards and detectives. A considerable number of the recent additions are men who have served in the secret service department of the army.

Prof. Newton, of Yale College, has gone to Washington for the purpose of submitting to Congress a system of metrical weights and measures, and to aid in endeavoring to secure the passage of a law, establishing that system throughout the States.

Gen. Terry, in command at Richmond, has just issued a very important order, forbidding the civil officers of the State from applying the provisions of the Vagrant Act, lately passed by the Legislature, to the freedmen, on the ground that the penalties establish a condition of servitude worse than slavery.

Gov. Bramlette has nominated Major-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden as State Treasurer, in the place of Neale, whose nomination the Senate refused to confirm. Gen. Crittenden's name was immediately sent to the Senate and his nomination was confirmed by a vote of 35 to 1.

G. T. Beauregard publishes a "stirring appeal" in the New-Orleans *Delta* for the delivery of fifty thousand cypress cross-ties along a Louisiana railroad of which he is General Superintendent and Chief-Engineer.

LOCAL NEWS.

For some months past a succession of robberies have been from time to time perpetrated on the regular night express trains for the West, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The total amount of the goods and baggage thus stolen will be over $10,000. Detectives Tilley and Scott, and Officer Tulley, of the Third Precinct, have been making investigations, which have resulted in the arrest of Albert Beach and Wm. Golden, two young men, who had formerly been in the employ of the company as newsboy and brakesman. A large quantity of the stolen property has been recovered from citizens of Port Jervis, N. J., who had purchased the same from the prisoners at rates far below its actual value. Both Beach and Golden will be surrendered to-day, and they will be conveyed to Port Jervis for trial. A considerable portion of the recovered goods now awaits identification by the owners.

Another writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by the Supreme Court of this district, addressed to Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, for the purpose of obtaining the release of one Charles H. Coles, who is alleged to be confined in Fort Lafayette. It is averred in the petition that the prisoner was arrested about sixteen months ago by the order of the War Department at Washington. The petitioner states under oath that he does not know why he was arrested, nor why he has been kept in prison for so long a time. Owing to the illness of Gen. Hooker, and the absence from town of Col. Van Buren, the United States District-Attorney was unable to make a proper return yesterday. The case will probably be argued to-day.

At police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray, seventy-three officers were tried for the various offences known on the police calendar. Several were required to answer for failure to intercept burglars; but they made it clear that the thieves had adroitly secreted themselves within warehouses, or found their way into the places which they intended to rob by scaling fences or walking over house-tops. An officer from Capt. Bogart's precinct, whose post is from Ninety-eighth-street to One Hundred and Tenth, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, not having been found on post after a roundsman had sought him three hours, informed the Commissioners that the total measurement of the streets on his post is sixteen miles.

Yesterday the Woman's Hospital Association held their annual meeting at the hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue. Officers for 1866 were elected, and the treasurer's and surgeon's report handed in. The society shows itself to be in a healthy condition. Its receipts during the past year amounted to $13,576 96 against an expenditure of $8,928 61, $4,600 of the surplus being deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the balance being cash on hand. One hundred and fifteen patients received treatment in the building during the year, and 751 out-of-doors, or non-resident.

From the report of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners for the past year, it appears that the total receipts were $1,013,683 96, against $945,845 79 in 1864. The Commissioners call attention to the present defective condition of the sewerage system, and give some interesting details of the new plan. The high service and storage reservoirs have not yet been commenced, owing to some legal and other difficulties in regard to the acquisition of the necessary land. Extensive repairs have been made to the aqueduct during the year, and more will be required during the present year.

There was considerable excitement in shipping and mercantile circles in this city yesterday caused by the seizure of the steamship *Meteor*. The application on the part of the owners to file bonds was declined by the United States District-Attorney, and an amended libel was filed in the United States District Court. The vessel is still detained, and it is understood that the government is in possession of strong proof to the effect that she was intended to be used as a privateer against Spanish commerce. The cargo has not yet been searched.

Quite a large meeting of envelope manufacturers was held yesterday to take action in regard to the bill before Congress permitting postmasters to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamp thereon. After some discussion a committee was appointed to draft a protest and visit Washington, with a view to protect the rights of all parties interested.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey on the body of Martin Haley, a fireman on the steamer *Manhattan*, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a pistol wound received at the hands of Henry Curwin, the second mate. The verdict of the jury held the mate as responsible, and that he was not justified in shooting the deceased. He was therefore committed for trial.

The Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Sutherland presiding, granted decrees of divorce in two cases entitled, Lorena Fish against Etheridge M. Fish, and Louisa C. Eaton against Frederick J. Eaton.

A litigation of considerable interest is pending in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Brady. It arises out of a difficulty among the members of the German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Norfolk-street.

The trial of Salvador closed, last night, with a verdict of guilty in the first degree. Gonzales and Salvador will be sentenced by Judge Gilbert on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock.

Edward Johnson, who killed Patrick Dunlap, in Washington-street, on the 12th inst., during a quarrel, was yesterday arrested and committed for trial.

There was a quiet money market yesterday. Gold left off 139⅛, same as on Tuesday. Government securities steady in price, but not active. The railway speculation continues bearish, though with a decided volume of *short* sales.

A moderate demand prevailed yesterday for produce and merchandise. Flour was somewhat firmer. Corn, pork, lard and petroleum cheaper. Freights dull, with 586 vessels of all classes in port.

The Extra-Official Advisers of the President.

The danger of the President's being left without sufficient counsel does not appear to be among the possible evils which the future has in store for us. We have to-day an amended story of certain recent interviews of prominent radical men with Mr. Johnson, which is pertinent enough to passing events to invite some notice. The practice of eliciting "a few remarks" from the highest official authority, with a view to their publication in some outlying section of the country, has become not at all uncommon. Whether it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance we shall not undertake to say. There is much in getting used to these things. The late President had very many extra-official advisers. And the most ardent, we take it, were of the same order of political thinkers as those that are described in the Washington correspondence which we publish in another column.

We apprehend that those who were foremost in urging on President Lincoln the necessity of compromising with Jefferson Davis; of paying four or five hundred millions of the rebel debt; of making peace missionaries out of such scalliwags as Tucker and Sanders; and of submitting our affairs generally as a nation—in default of any less disgraceful settlement—to foreign arbitrament, are now the most assiduous counsellors of President Johnson in the business of reconstruction.

What these advisers had to say in their more recent interviews with the President, we do not learn in detail. But we gather much of the tenor of their advice incidentally from what the President is reported to have urged in objection to the theories offered for his guidance. The persistent tinkering of the constitution, Mr. Johnson is reported to view as having a tendency to upset the very foundation of things; to weaken the force and sanction of that instrument itself, and in homelier phrase to make its provisions like the work of so many town meetings. These are, *presumably*, the President's views; they are most certainly the views of nine-tenths of the intelligent people of the United States.

The right of both Houses to judge of the qualifications of individual representatives seeking admission to Congress, the President has uniformly affirmed. But he draws a distinction, clear and positive, between that right and the authority which demands and enforces the exclusion of States. The lately revolted States are to-day more Republican and Democratic in their forms of State organization than they were before or during the war, and they are altogether more in harmony with the spirit of our institutions generally. Denying their right to any representation under these conditions is a denial of the existence of the Union.

We can hardly credit that portion of the story which represents these extra-official advisers as expressing to the President a fear that the return of the South will reduce the Union party in Congress to a minority. Such cowardly forecasting of disaster led to the Niagara peace conferences. But we should think that there was barely even a Congressional faction weak enough to urge such a reason for delaying or trifling with the work of restoration. The States that are considered fit to ratify constitutional amendments are surely not disabled from voting on those amendments in Congress; and the refusal to recognize this fact, instead of tending to prevent the Southern delegations from coming in as a sectional *unit*—if it is ten years before restoration is completed—will simply make that issue certain. Meanwhile the privilege of debate in the House has been, in a measure, restored. There is apparently a growing conviction among members that Congress is a deliberative body, and that the practice of remitting all debate to committees may be carried to excess.

Foot-Bridges over Streets.—While the question of city travel is being discussed by the State Legislature, would it not be well to give a thought to the necessity for foot-bridges, by which our streets could be crossed at dangerous points? The mere mention of such ought to induce some member to bring forward a bill on the subject. The expense would be trifling, the convenience very great. A light iron structure, on the principle of the elevated railroad, with an easy stairway at each end, crossing at a few points in the principal streets, would prevent many accidents, and allow the transfer of many policemen to other duties than that of escorting people through the rush of traffic which is so dangerous to life and limb.

The Absolute Necessity of More Intra-Mural Railroads.

A very moderate snowfall lengthens the *through* journey in our up-town cars from one hour and twenty minutes to over three hours. The distance from the City Hall to Harlem is about seven miles. The existing companies do their best. The overtaxed horses likewise do *their* best; but two miles an hour or a little over is surely *slow* travel, even in a snowstorm. And for working people who *have* to be at their business within a certain hour, and who cannot afford to hire decent apartments down town, even the ordinary rate of five or six miles an hour is such slow-coach work as to be simply discreditable to the enterprise of a great metropolis.

Were there no remedy—were there not abundant remedies at hand—people would submit in patience, or quietly get off the island altogether by means of the ferries. But there *are* remedies. The existing street lines are simply fitting for *way* passenger traffic. That traffic they can measurably well accommodate, and it will pay them handsomely. What is needed are lines with which the street traffic cannot interfere; which shall have certain stations—say at Bowling-green, at the principal down-town ferries, at the City Hall, at Grand-street, at Union-square, at Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and at Fortieth streets, at Yorkville, and at one or more points in Harlem. There is no question that, if a few of our best and most enterprising citizens will set to work in earnest, they can get us the needed relief. The elevated track on Richard Montgomery's plan we can have built in nine months, if we wish it. For this such men as Mr. Horatio Allen and Mr. Quintard have already vouched. And everybody knows that these eminent men do not speak at random. Let the scheme, then, be taken up by sterling men, whose names as corporators shall be above all taint of suspicion, and we shall not only have a good charter from Albany, but thorough coöperation on the part of the general public. It is not necessary that such a line should be erected on Broadway, although it does not really appear that the structure on the proposed plan would seriously disfigure the beauties, or in any degree incommode the traffic of that street. The point is to have the road central, and for that end, streets parallel and contiguous to Broadway might probably be used with as much advantage and convenience as Broadway itself. The important thing is to have the work in the hands of thoroughly *responsible* citizens from the start. Everything else may be got over without any formidable trouble. Let our merchants whose names have weight look at this matter in a practical light. We must have relief from overcrowding; and our leading business men are interested as much in the matter as the humblest citizen.

The Peace of Europe.

The peace which reigns at present over the length and breadth of Europe, and among all its great Powers and peoples, promises greater permanence than can generally be predicted from the ordinary state of things. There may be outstanding grounds of quarrel and animosities enough; there are natural antagonisms and popular discontents; there may be latent seeds of war germinating, and revolutions brewing; but so far as have appeared, or so far as can be judged, there is no reason why the present general peace should not be of many years' duration. So far as internal perturbations in any of the nations are concerned, we see far fewer signs of them now than at any time since the cessation of the revolutionary upheavals of 1848, and fewer than there were for twenty years before that period. France, including *Paris*, is satisfied with the empire and the Emperor; and Cæsarism, as embodied in the person of Louis Napoleon, has to-day a really firm and broad and apparently an enduring basis. Prussia is not a kingdom prone to revolutions or to change, and though the country has Parliamentary and Ministerial troubles of the most obstinate kind, they are not now menacing to the throne or to the existing order of things. The chronic internal difficulties of Austria have not been gotten over, nor are they likely to be; but the reasonable degree of moderation and regard for popular rights displayed of late by the government, and the efforts of the Emperor to patch up matters as far as is in his power, have met with returns far more favorable than seemed to be possible of realization ten years ago. Russian affairs and society are still engaged in adjusting themselves to the new conditions introduced by serf-emancipation; but, though revolution was predicted as the consequence of emancipation before it was effected, and though great perturbations were expected to follow it, all these forecastings are now proven to have been at fault; for the internal quiet of Russia is perfect and profound. Italy is working out the processes of unification laboriously and painfully, and against many obstacles; but the populations of all the States are devoted to unity and to the king; and they are continually becoming more attached to a consolidated government and a liberal constitution. In Spain there is a speck of trouble, and the fact that such a man as Gen. Prim is reported to be among the revolters, would seem to indicate a probability that the movement may attain some magnitude; but it is yet too limited, and we know too little of it, to speculate as to its course or results.

The inter-relations of the different Powers are better and more pacific than ordinary. France is not going to involve herself in difficulties about Belgium, as some supposed she would on the death of King Leopold. She has nothing but good relations with any of the other Powers. By the policy the French Emperor has adopted toward Italy and Austria, he has prevented the breaking out of difficulties regarding either Venice or Rome; and he has no interests now that can be subserved by fomenting disputes in these quarters. The Schleswig-Holstein question seems to have been laid to rest—Denmark submissive to her fortunes because they were unavoidable, and the other parties to the quarrel satisfied because they accomplished their purpose. The other questions that have from time to time within the last ten years threatened war, are now hardly even spoken of, and not a few of them, we judge, have been finally laid to rest.

All the great Powers are in "friendly relations," in a sense higher than that to which the phrase is ordinarily applied in diplomacy; and we should think that if "all the resources of statesmanship" were truly and earnestly applied to the maintenance of pacific and amicable relations, there would be no great difficulty in obtaining a higher degree of success, for a greater length of time, than it is often within their power to command. Of the outstanding, or, as a French writer phrases them, the *adjourned* questions, there is no one that is not capable of satisfactory solution with a limited degree of skill and a moderate concession to justice.

The nations of Europe and the world at large will be vastly benefited by the continuance of peace over the European continent. It is a mistake to suppose that we in America would necessarily be the gainers by war between any of the great Powers. We can imagine a war—as, for example, between England and France—in which the present relative position of nations might be changed, and after which the United States would stand forth and be recognized as the first commercial and naval Power of the world. But we believe that even our own growth and greatness would be better assured and forwarded as a natural participant in the gigantic pacific triumphs and advances of this wonderful age than by such temporary gains as might accrue from the ruin of others.

If the continuance of peace may be said to depend preëminently upon any one individual, it is upon the French Emperor. All Europe feels this and Napoleon knows it. And of late years the Emperor has exhibited the most pacific disposition. It is, of course, best for the interest of his dynasty; but that interest will remain the same at least during his lifetime. His New-Year phrases on last 1st of January about peace were doubtless as sincere as he is capable of uttering.

The French Exposition---The Importance of Our Being Well Represented.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our inventors, machinists and manufacturers are busily making their preparations for an exhibition of their products in the grand French exposition of 1867. We trust no American's eye will be pained by another such ludicrous exhibition of clocks, buggies, India-rubber shoes and Yankee "gim-cracks," as adorned the great English exhibition of 1851, though even there a few most useful machines redeemed our reputation.

The exposition in Paris in 1867, will be the grandest show of the world's industry and wealth probably ever made. The French organizing brain will manage it, French taste will decorate it, an immense fund will supply its means, and all Western and Oriental civilization and barbarism will be drained to adorn its superb building with the richest works of the loom, the factory, the mine and the busy hands of thousands of workers in every part of the world. There will gather men from every country—the Affghan, the Parsee, with the Malay, the Turk, the Tartar, the Negro, and the European, each bringing his most gaudy, or brilliant, or useful product.

The United States ought to be represented, and worthily, in that exposition. We have not, indeed, the works of art and beauty to present which older countries can offer, but we have many products, both of manufacture, agriculture and mining, which would be of deep interest to European observers, and might serve to introduce many branches of American trade to new markets. Our great forte is in labor-saving machines, and in the efficiency and practical character of our tools. These ought to be presented to European and Oriental eyes. Our reapers and mowers and horse-rakes, all our machines for agriculture, might be just as useful and in as much demand on the plains of Hungary or Russia as in Illinois. Our cotton-gins and presses might be called for from Egypt or Turkey as much as from Georgia. All our skillful household machines, clothes-wringers, washing-machines, apple-parers and the like are needed all over Europe. Our axes and hoes and spades and plows ought to drive out the clumsy implements of many an old-world farm, if the peasants only knew there were such things. So with our carriages and wagons, our printing-presses and pin-making and nail-making machines, our looms and thousand contrivances for producing much with little hand-labor, our vast India-rubber manufacture—these ought to be seen by the great manufacturing countries of Europe. There are thousands of articles in daily use among us which would utterly surprise a European peasant or an Asiatic, but which custom would soon make a necessity to them.

Then we should hope for an adequate exhibition of the immense variety of American natural productions; our fruits and cereals and plants; our ores, gold and silver and copper and coal; marbles and stones; furs, and leathers and textile materials; salts and chemical products and mineral waters and oils. Nothing would better give to the foreigner a *coup d'œil* of the vast and richly endowed region, offered here to the emigrant; nothing from America could be more interesting to the *savant*.

An extensive branch in which our people have been very successful ought to be well represented there; the preservation of meats, vegetables and fruit, an art so important to all countries.

American wines, especially the California hock and the new Hastings' wine, resembling sherry, produced on the Hudson, ought to appear there—perhaps hereafter to compete with the wines of France on her own soil.

One class called for by the exposition, is that department in which the United States are preëminent—that is, "objects bearing on the physical and moral amelioration of mankind:" such as school furniture, apparatus, models, maps, books, apparatus for teaching the deaf, dumb and blind; journals of education and the like; cheap furniture, clothing and food adapted for the masses; materials for school and commercial libraries; and specimens of cheap and healthful habitations for the working classes. We trust that all the experts in these various branches may speedily prepare themselves with good specimens and models, and forward information in regard to them to the general Agent, J. C. Derby, No. 5 Spruce-street, New-York.

The French government, in view of the abnormal condition of this country, has kindly extended our time of preparation over that of other countries, to January, 1867, though notice of intention must be sent immediately to the agent of the exhibition in this city.

We have spoken of the effects on Europe of our share in the exposition. We hope for quite as much in the effects on ourselves. The French exhibition may be the beginning of an era of better taste in our own products of manufacture. We have certainly reached the time in which some of our branches of manufacture ought to manifest some sense of the beautiful, and our eyes be no longer offended by the monotonous and poor drawing-room furniture, the awkward and cumbrous glass and pottery for ordinary tables, and the hideously flowery carpets which now disfigure American houses. Our wood-engravers ought to get a sight of some truly *good* European work, and our architects study something beside the endless sameness of the Italian villa or gothic cottage, or New-York brown-stone front.

The tasteful works of Europe in common household objects and in these latter branches should give our American artificers and artists some new ideas. Advantage will come to all from an energetic share taken in the exhibition by this people and government.

Making Petty Purchases in the Provinces.

Some time ago we called the attention of persons who had made purchases of wearing apparel in Canada to a decision of the United States District Court in Michigan, which established that going to Canada for the purpose of making such purchase was an attempt to evade the revenue laws, and that goods thus purchased and brought across the line were subject to forfeiture unless the duties were paid on them.

We have now another case to bring up before them which comes yet closer home than the Michigan case. This was a case recently brought before Judge Smalley in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of this State. The facts of it are stated as follows:

Roswell F. Cottrell, Thomas F. Cottrell and James Cottrell—father and two sons—reside in this State, but within a few miles of the Canada line. In view of the present high prices of cotton and woolen goods, the father one day made up his mind to take his two sons over the line, and while in Canada purchase for himself and them a suit of clothes suitable for Winter. He carried out his intentions by buying the clothing and then returned home. It soon became known in the place where he resided—in fact, neither of them denied the occurrence, but spoke of it as being of common occurrence, at the same time thinking that they had done no wrong. It finally reached the ears of the United States Marshal, when the party were arrested and held to bail. They were indicted, and on Thursday last, Roswell F. Cottrell was arraigned before the Court, and in answer to the charge of smuggling, pleaded guilty for himself and his two minor sons.

Mr. Cottrell related to the Court the entire occurrence, and pleaded ignorance of the law. He said that such acts were of common occurrence among his neighbors, and he was of the opinion that it made no difference whether he bought clothing in this State or Canada, provided they were bought for home use. Judge Smalley informed him that it was unlawful so to do, and said that a very elaborate case, similar in every respect, had recently been so decided in Detroit. He had reasons for believing that the law was daily violated in his own State, and by men who knew that it was a criminal offence. He hoped that an example would speedily be made of some of them, in order to break up this system of smuggling.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances in this case, the apparent honesty of Mr. Cottrell in acknowledging the occurrence, and his plea of ignorance of the law, Judge Smalley let him off by paying the costs in each case, amounting in all to $140, (more than the entire cost of the clothing,) with the understanding that immediately upon his return home he would call upon the United States Collector of Customs, and pay the duties upon them.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you who have those gloves, or laces, or overcoats, or other wearing apparel which you bought "so cheap" in Canada, your course of action is clearly marked out for you. You can wait before going and paying the duties on them until you too are indicted, if you choose. But in that case you will have the costs to pay, and may be thankful if you are let off so cheap. You cannot rely upon such lenity on the part of the Judges in all cases, for you must bear in mind that Mr. Cottrell's was the first case, and as such could be let off lightly. Had you not better step forward and pay the duties at once, before any proceedings whatever are taken? At least if you do not, you will, if you follow our advice, hereafter be careful how you enlarge, as you have done heretofore, upon the excellence of the bargains which you made. Such talk may come to the ears of the government officials, and it is by no means to be supposed that the Federal officers here are any less zealous in the performance of their whole duty than those of the Northern District.

Capital Punishment.—The scandalous scenes occasioned by public executions in England have long been a matter of serious concern, and have resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject of capital punishment. The report of the Commission, just published, is interesting as affording some indication of the progress made toward a total abolition, but draws a line between murders from deliberate malice, or in connection with robbery, or to escape arrest, and that more numerous class of which drunkenness or momentary excitement is the cause. If murder demands that the perpetrator shall forfeit his life at all, this distinction is eminently just, and the wonder is that it has so seldom been made before. In case of treason, accompanied by assassination or overt acts, hanging should, the Commissioners advise, be retained, and the present law on treason-felony, which inflicts penal servitude only, is also indorsed. The report is emphatic upon the evils of public execution, and suggests an intra-mural system similar to our own.

It is curious that while the tendency in England is to lessen the number of executions, that punishment has been discussed here to some extent in connection with the crime of counterfeiting. We do not suppose that Mr. Brandegee's bill to this end, referred to the Judiciary Committee on the 10th inst., will ever become a law. But there are very grave considerations connected with the infamy of the counterfeiter's trade. The men who carry it on are villains of the most cruel and cold-blooded type. They labor with patient toil to rob the whole people. They are a terror to the poor, and a pest to the government. We do not see in what respect they are better than the vilest traitors, for their deeds are aimed at the national credit. No punishment is too severe for them, and the severest should always be inflicted. To this country, which looks toward a long period before paper currency can be dispensed with, no safeguard of its purity should be neglected, and to the public enemies who supply the capital for engraving, and employ their tools for circulating their bad bills, no mercy should be shown. We should not think that a bill fixing the lowest term of imprisonment at a high rate would be unsuccessful, and certainly the public would be glad to see it passed.

A Hint to House-Owners.—We have noticed that there are within a few miles of New-York a considerable number of houses for sale, but not to let. In the generality of cases, few sales are being effected, but owners are holding on, intending to accept tenants at the end of March or thereabout. We believe that not a tithe of the houses for sale will be sold, and that property-owners would do wisely to begin to offer houses for renting at once. If there is to be a moving day this year, those owners who act on this hint will obtain the best tenants by being first in the field. From personal observation, as far as Newark in New-Jersey, and of Morrisania on the north and Brooklyn south and east, we are persuaded that the property market is glutted, while the tenancy market is bare.

A Weighty Matter.—We heard of a reply lately made by a groceryman to a customer who objected to the price of his butter. "I know," said he, "that I charge more than the market, but I give full weight, and that does not." We know that the remark of this tradesman contains nothing new, but the question is of how far the inspectors appointed to test scales and weights do their duty. There is a penalty of twenty-five dollars for using false weights, and the inspectors are by law required to inspect "at least once in each and every year, and as much oftener as they may think proper," all weighing and measuring instruments used in their districts. Do they do it? Any person refusing to exhibit his scales may be fined twenty-five dollars. A register of all weights and measures is required to be kept, and of all prosecutions. Is it so kept? But perhaps the method of prosecution is the difficulty. The inspector is required to report to the Corporation Attorney the names and residences of offenders. We have heard enough of ineffectual reports on other matters to this official—in fact, have printed the opinion of the police upon the subject. The poor especially suffer largely by the giving short weight and small measure, and to persons of ordinary humanity that should be reason enough for vigorous action in the matter.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—Sheridan's admirable comedy of "The Rivals" was played superbly here last evening. We doubt if the cast has ever been stronger. Mr. Robinson's *Captain Absolute* is one of those quiet, gentlemanly performances which we look for only in the proprietor of this theatre, but gladly welcome in any one else. The stage presence of the gentleman is unexceptionable. He enforces the point of the dialogue effectively, without giving prominence to saliences which appeal to a cheap and ready sort of applause. It is hardly necessary to speak of the other artists. They are well known in this comedy. The part of *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* was played in taste by Mr. Williamson, and was a creditable effort of a young and rising artist. Mr. Fisher as *Bob Acres* was simply admirable, and Miss Mary Gannon's *Lydia Languish* was the embodiment of the spirit of an entire circulating library. Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Mark Smith as *Mrs. Malaprop* and *Sir Anthony* were perfect. So also was Miss Henriques in the ungrateful part of *Julia*. It is difficult, indeed, to write of a play so well rendered in nearly every respect. Where scenery, costumes, and artists are alike good the verdict can be expressed in the fewest of words. It was expressed last evening without words—by the quick applause of a fashionable, critical and crowded audience.

Congressional Bullying.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to protest, through the columns of the Times, against the tone that Mr. Stevens has assumed and the course that he has followed since the opening of the present session of Congress? He speaks and acts not as if he were or wished to be the leader of the Republican majority, Constitutional and Radical, but as if he were master of the whole House—as if his fellow-members were a team over which he had but to smack his gad and cry gee, haw, or whoa, at pleasure. In the report of yesterday's proceedings upon the suffrage constitutional amendment, we read that he announced that he "*intended to pass it* before sundown," and that he graciously added that "*he was willing* that two of the members of the committee, one on each side, should express their views on the subject now." Now, who is Mr. Stevens, I should like to know, that he thus tells the House of Representatives that he intends to pass a resolution this day or this session? And on what meat has he fed that he has grown so great as to be pleased to give permission, and more, to openly declare that he gives permission to two other members of the same body—to his membership of which he owes his only importance; nay, the fact that his very name is known outside of his circle of immediate friends and acquaintances—that he thus graciously accords these—his peers—permission to speak upon such a vital subject as a change in the constitution, before he cracks his whip over their heads and sees that they all pull well in the traces? I am somewhat disgusted at the little notice that the indecent overbearing tone of Mr. Stevens seems to have attracted. It is true that some objections were feebly made as to the haste in which he announced that "he intended" to act, or rather that the House should act; but nothing appears to have been said about his treatment of the House. Was there no *man* in that body who, no matter what his views upon the resolution which Mr. Stevens introduced, felt that the House and the country had been insulted, and that from the beginning, this attempt to make the Committee of Fifteen not a body to consider and properly prepare and digest the complicated questions connected with reconstruction before they came up in the House, but the House of Representatives itself, in which all the real work is done secretly, and the decrees of which are to be adopted without debate "before sundown," is an outrage, and who feeling thus, would rebuke Mr. Stevens for his insolence, and tell him that he is neither Cromwell, nor Pym, nor even Pride, and that we have no need of such worthies in our House of Representatives, and that we will not suffer any longer the arrogance of small imitations of them? The question is not one of negro suffrage or suffrage at all; but of public decorum and the independent deliberation of our highest legislative body. The people are looking eagerly for the first man who, regarding these questions as of more moment than his standing right "on the record" with his party, will oppose himself decidedly to Mr. Stevens' tactics in defence of independent, public deliberation in Congress. He may depend, when he appears, upon such a recognition of his services by the people as will make party record of little worth.

NEW-ENGLAND.

January 23.

An Appeal for the Suffering.

CARD FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Office of the American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-street,
New-York, Monday, Jan. 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hardly a day passes but what there are applications at the society's rooms for aid to relieve cases of suffering and want that have no provision elsewhere. Sick and crippled seamen, the widows and children of sailors lost at sea, broken-down, helpless, discouraged old and young men and women, with their sad stories of poverty and wretchedness, appeal to us in such numbers and so piteously, that at times it seems as if our office had been mistaken for that of the Almshouse Commissioners. We do not at all regret it that these people come to us as they do; but we do regret that our means are so limited for their relief. It is surprising to know how much good a small sum of money will sometimes do. Enough to buy a poor man a breakfast will keep him along until he gets the job of light work he is looking for, when he is on his feet again. A few dollars to the haggard, care-worn widow of a sailor, just to pay up her rent, will give her good heart to toil on as before for bread for her half-fed children. We cannot refuse such people. It is enough to know that they are poor, hungry-poor, and sometimes with barely clothing enough to cover their nakedness.

Some of these have been searched out, and sent to us by our indefatigable missionary, John Byrne, who, in his sphere of labor is doing untold good. It may not be amiss to say that during the late bitter cold weather, Mr. Byrne has entirely emptied his purse, which, perhaps, is all that those kind-hearted Christian friends will need to know, who have long been accustomed to use use him as the almoner of their charities.

Two years ago a sea Captain left with our Treasurer the sum of $260, to be used for "the support of the widows and orphans of American seamen who have perished in the pursuit of their calling." Another donation of $14 to that object was made about the same time. The fund thus constituted has, in its careful and timely disbursement, carried joy to many a broken heart, and caused the devoutest thanksgiving to God.

But that fund is exhausted. Who will replenish it, and set its rill of gladness flowing again?

It may be that some of your readers, who perhaps have their comfortable homes through the labors of the sailor, or some one who is herself the mother or the sister or the widow of a sailor, would be glad to embrace the opportunity afforded at our office to relieve the class of destitute persons referred to, and in this way secure the blessing promised to him that considereth the poor.

If so, donations to that end will be duly acknowledged and judiciously applied.

S. H. HALL, Corresponding Secretary.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA SKETCH CLUB.

The impression made upon the visitor to the exhibition of paintings by the Philadelphia Sketch Club at the Derby Gallery, is one of disappointment rather than of pleasure, however modest may be his expectations before entering. True, there are in the collection a number of good paintings, and a few of more than passing merit. This, at least, might be considered guaranteed by the presence of several names in the catalogue pleasingly familiar to the connoisseur, but in a collection of over two hundred and sixty paintings exhibited, a selection doubtless from a larger number, it would not have been unreasonable to have expected a more frequent recurrence of that pleasure with which visitors linger near an occasional work of art.

No. 8.—C. G. Rosenberg exhibits a large painting catalogued as "New-York Bay from South Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry," which requires the full length explanation of its title to awaken a recollection of the scene of the artist's study, even in him who crosses that ferry daily. Faulty in drawing, crude in coloring and ineffective in perspective, were it not for its imposing size this painting could well afford to be passed by unnoticed.

No. 26.—Is a microscopic little picture of much merit. In size it is about eight inches by six, and is entitled "Le Dejeuner." It represents the interior of the breakfast parlor of a very ancient spinster, who takes her tea and her Times in alternate mouthfuls. The expression on the be-spectacled visage of the old lady lolling in her easy chair is a mingled one, begotten of intellectual and gustatory enjoyment. There seems nothing wanting in her surroundings, not even the cat, which could be supposed to lend a charm to the so-called solitary life. The smallest item is painted with minute fidelity. Through the distant door a peep is obtained into the kitchen of the establishment, where the faithful help takes preliminary steps toward dinner, while her mistress in the parlor lingers lovingly over "Le Dejeuner."

No. 32.—The "Evening Breeze off Nahant," by Bouvelle, is a spirited work, with a fine effect of sunlight upon breakers that dash against the rocky coast.

No. 34.—"Solitude," by H. D. Kruseman Van Elten, is carefully and effectively painted. A clump of tall trees fling their shadow over a quiet nook, where one might fancy a somewhere troubled brook had found at last a quiet resting place. Tall reeds in the immediate marshy foreground, break again the lines of light, producing with the sombre coloring of their stems a pleasing network of light and shadow. A listless angler, with an idle rod, has sought the shade rather for its silence sake than to disturb the quiet of the scene.

No. 39.—"Pawnbroker's Shop," by S. B. Waugh, in its treatment has many points upon which the eye can rest with pleasure, but in the figure of the female who awaits the advance upon her jewels by the Hebrew money-lender, it is difficult to find anything suggestive of the occasion of her visit. Typical of neither poverty nor folly, it is one of the thousand and one sweetly painted ladies to be seen waiting at stiles or at the village post-office for an expected lover or a letter.

No. 40.—"Mrs. Partington and Ike," by W. E. Winner, is an amusing realization of the popular idea of that lady's supernatural absorption of the morning paper, with the inquisition of an eye sufficiently distant from the news to account in some measure for the awkward errors in her orthography. Ike is doing a crescent, heels upward between the rockers and in the shadow of the old lady's chair.

No. 41.—"Pilgrimage to the Holy Shrine of Torrejos, near Seville," is a large and imposing piece; a painting full of life and brilliant in color, representing a cavalcade of male and female peasants, in gaudy holiday apparel, bound for the holy shrine. The women, some seated, some standing, in a wagon drawn by bullocks and decked with floral wreaths, don't seem to be so absorbed in their premeditated devotion as to let slip the opportunity to play their coquetries on the passing cavaliers, to the jealous annoyance of their less knightly escort.

No. 44.—"Sounds from Home," a scene in Winter Camp, by Edwin Forbes, special artist in the armies of Virginia, is a little painting which, notwithstanding the crudeness of its treatment, will command considerable attention. At the door of their tent, in Winter camp, two soldiers sit, one an attentive listener to his comrade, who, seated on his drum, awakes sweet "Sounds from Home" from a violin, extemporised by ingenious mechanism from a cigar-box. The charm of this subject is the truthful story which it tells, and the impression made by it is one half pleasant and half sad. Such sketches will be welcome always, and the memories they awaken will dull the keen edge of criticism.

No. 48.—"Still Life," by Rondel, is as still as needs be. There is quite as much life in the carved buffet as in the fruit-like forms which lie upon its marble slab.

No. 61.—A landscape with deer, by Bierstadt, has much of the beauty of this well-known artist's style.

No. 65.—The "Artist's Dream," by Nehlig, is a sketch deserving of more than passing notice. There is no picture in this collection will charm the lover of true art so much as this unpretending little painting, in its modest corner of the room. An artist sits in his studio, asleep before his easel; his head rests upon his left arm, supported by the back of a quaint carved chair; his right arm hangs listless by his side, while the extended fingers yet retain the pencil. His palette lies upon a seat beside him, as if it had been laid there that he might more freely indulge the reverie which has terminated in his dreamful sleep. On the canvas, rising high before him, strange wierd shadows seem struggling into form, and half reveal the poet painter's phantasy. There is an easy grace, a naturalness in all that is material in this picture, and although the conception is not a new one, the spirit is that of the poet, which breathes in every light and shadow.

No. 75.—"Cinderella," by W. E. C., is a pleasing little production, with a rare humor in the fairy godmother's eye.

No. 88.—"Peace." The late Paulist Father Baker is a boldly-colored portrait by J. P. A. Healey, but might have been better named. The firm-set lip and speaking eloquence of the eye suggest the stirring orator rather than the peaceful priest.

No. 91.—"Potato Field in Holland" is another fine painting exhibited by Van Elten. There is a wonderful earthiness in the foreground, and the figures are full of quiet life. The perspective is admirable.

No. 118.—"Undine and the Knight," by G. F. Bensell, is one of many pictures exhibited by this artist. As a painting it has much merit in judicious harmony of coloring, but it is to be regretted that Undine has more of the flesh and less of the spirit than one who has hung entranced over the beautiful fancy of De la Motte Foque, would like to see in his realization of the fair Undine. Neither is there that all-absorbing love for her knightly lover in the upturned face, but rather that of wondering trustfulness only. Nevertheless there is enough of beauty in the painting to make it an attractive feature even in a better collection.

No. 138.—"The Wreck," by E. Moran. This is an impressive work, if for no other feature, for the truthful coloring of the foaming breakers, among which the hulk of the disabled merchantman lies helpless on her beam ends. There is motion in every curve of the troubled sea, and the struggle for dear life nerves the arms of the heroic fishermen, who pull convulsively to the rescue. Seen from the distance of the seat opposite, the waves, as they roll inland with tumbling foamy crests, are all but real.

No. 142.—"Grapes," by Milne Ramsay, is the best of many fruit pieces in the gallery, and about the least ambitious of them all.

No. 170.—"Baltimore in 1862," by Gifford, represents the interior of a fort with the sentinel upon the parapet in bold relief against the fading glories of a gorgeous sunset. This is a highly impressive picture, Turner-like in the boldness of its coloring.

No. 179.—"Reverme Station," by James Fairman, a brilliant sunset picture of much power, and one of several of like pleasing abandon in coloring, by the artist.

A few others will comprise almost all deserving of especial mention. Among them may be named Bensell's "Listening to the Serenade;" "Monta Morella," by C. C. Coleman; "Ferry on the Androscoggin," by Fairman; "Moonlight," by Eleanor Sommer; a "Study from Life," by Wagner; and "A Wood-Nymph," by Bensell, in crayon, in the waiting-room of the gallery. The nymph of this sketch has much of that etherialness which is missing in his "Undine." Miss G. A. Davis contributes No. 196, entitled, "Death"—a painfully real study of a female head recumbent in the last long sleep. A strange subject for a lady's pencil, and yet so truthful as to suggest the loss of some dear companion whose features are sadly treasured in this *memento mori*.

SCHAUS' GALLERY.

In Schaus' gallery, on Broadway, there is now on exhibition a choice collection of fine paintings, well worthy of a visit from the art-lover, and tempting to the purses of those who can indulge in the luxuries of taste. Among them may be found: "A Vintage Scene," by Verheyden, of Brussels, a painting full of the warmth and beauty of fruitful Autumn, with happy figures of grape-gathering peasants, in every graceful abandon of position; a highly finished interior, by Kuble, a German artist of the French school; the Interior of a Monastery, by Maasen—monks at prayer. The face of him seated at the organ is full of the inspiration of true devotion.

"The Jung-frau," by Joseph Butler, is an impressive painting, in which this mountain monarch, throned in clouds, receives the last rays of the setting sun. The valley of the Leuterbrunnen fades away into the shadowing distance, beautiful as a vision of dream-land.

"A Lady," by Amberg, a highly finished picture. The graceful abandon of the figure, exquisite coloring of the flesh and artistic treatment of the drapery, with the happy love-of-life expression of the face, make up a little gem of art.

"The Dog Cart," by Henrietta Ronner, a Belgian painter, whom the Belgians call their "Rosa Bonheur," is full of vigor, and highly characteristic of that school of animal painters wherein Miss Bonheur holds so high a place.

"Morning Prayer," by Carl Hubner. Peasants called to labor by the morning bell from the neighboring belfry, stand at their thresholds in devotion. The first rays of sunrise break above the distant hill and tinge the tree-tops with luminous glory. The grouping of the figures is fine, and the spirit of religion breathes throughout the picture.

"La Terre Promise," by Robie, will be but a short resident at the gallery. Happy birds, in all the paradise of fruit and flowers, enjoy *la terre promise*. Should the reader pay a visit to the gallery to see this picture alone, he will be repaid. The bunch of grapes that nods above the birds in the extreme right corner is a picture in itself. Mr. Schaus has just disposed of a small painting, by this artist, of ferns, fruit and flowers, for $900.

A bronze statuette of Longfellow is also on exhibition here, by Kuntze—Longfellow as he is. The artist has just completed this beautiful work, a study from the life.

HUNTINGTON'S PAINTING OF THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

This painting, now the property of A. T. Stewart, remains on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, and attracts many visitors daily. The large steel engraving of this subject is fast progressing before the graver of Mr. Ritchie, and it is expected will be published early in the Fall. The proofs before letter, of which only two hundred will be struck off, have nearly all been subscribed for, as have over two hundred others plain, colored and India proofs.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF "THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME."

Mr. Emil Seitz is at work on his chromo-lithograph of Eastman Johnson's well-known painting of "The Old Kentucky Home." Mr. Seitz exhibits a first proof of his lithograph, but the picture cannot reach the public before March, when it will doubtless meet a generous reception, as it deserves to do.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Statement of the President's Views in Regard to Reconstruction and Party Politics.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11, 1866.

I have not been swift to rush into print with garbled statements of what the President said to Senator Smith and Representative Jones, (as retailed by them on the avenues,) concerning his relations to Congress, and the existing differences of policy. I have thought it more respectful at once to the President and to my readers to say nothing till I could speak advisedly.

But it is well that the country should understand precisely how the President does talk, and how the representatives of the people talk to him. If a breach between them is widening, the country should know who widens it; if a disposition to conciliate is shown—who shows it; if an indifference to consequences—who manifests that. I have therefore taken pains to procure correct accounts of several recent interviews with the President. Careful minutes of some were made at the time, and I am writing with these before me.

WHAT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED.

In one case several members, popularly known as Radicals, said to the President that if he would be satisfied with constitutional amendments, basing representation on voters, making all men equal before the law, excepting in the matter of suffrage, repudiating rebel debt, and guaranteeing national obligations, they would make an effort to bring the party in Congress to an adjustment of the reconstruction question on that basis, and would even go to the length of admitting Tennessee in advance of all the other States and of the general adoption of this policy by the South, if she would individually agree to these amendments.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Without entering into any serious consideration of their subject matter, the President said that he had objections on general grounds to any constitutional amendments. He had once been in favor of some himself, and was on the record in their favor; but these were changed times, and the tendency was too great toward unsettling the foundation of things. These frequent amendments were calculated to weaken the force and solemn sanction of the constitution, and make its provisions like the work of town meetings. As to any propositions for making the payment of the rebel debt unconstitutional, he considered them unnecessary, and doubted their propriety. The Southern people were in no danger of ever wanting to pay those debts. The objections in the South to their payment would every year grow stronger and stronger. How would it look to provide by a constitutional amendment that the United States debt should not be repudiated? Yet this would be no more improper than the other. Furthermore, there was gross inconsistency in the proposed mode of securing these constitutional amendments. They were to be proposed by a Congress from which the South was excluded. Then the rebel States, who were unfit to be represented in Congress; were to be considered fit to ratify a constitutional amendment. If they were expected as States to act upon the question of ratifying them, they should be permitted, through their representatives in Congress, to act also in proposing them. In effect, he did not think it right to demand the adoption of any constitutional amendment as a condition of admitting Southern members to Congress, because those States were in now and entitled to all the rights of States.

LEGAL GUARANTEES SUGGESTED.

Perhaps the most generally accepted plan of reorganization involves constitutional amendments. But there are others in Congress who prefer to regulate the whole subject by law. Among these are the most who wish to meet squarely the rugged issue of negro suffrage. In the last Congress Mr. Winter Davis came very near carrying through such a law. Substantially the same measure is now before Congress again, and is known as Ashley's bill. Numerous Congressmen have urged this upon the President's attention, and more have pressed the general policy of providing by law than by constitutional amendment the guaranties which the entire Union party (with exceptions too insignificant to mention) agree in considering essential to any safe organization.

To such suggestions the President has replied that he considered Mr. Ashley's measure simply a bill for the dissolution of the Union. He had risked his own life and property to preserve the Union. The people of the country stood and had stood upon the position that the rebellion was to be put down, and the States thereby kept in the Union. Mr. Ashley's bill now proposed to turn them out and prescribe conditions for their return.

He thought the true course for the Union party to pursue was "with open arms and cordial hands" to welcome these States into a participation in the government. Thus we would have them as the friends of the Union party, and not make them its enemies by slamming the door in their faces.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF HIS OWN THEORY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

In such connections, the President has more than once stated his own theory of reconstruction in words much more explicit than have found their way into the public documents.

During the rebellion the loyal government had in a sense been overthrown. It was, therefore, the duty of the United States, and of the President, during this time, to do all in their power to secure to these States republican governments. This became especially his own duty, as one charged with seeing that the laws were executed. His own action in prescribing terms upon which these States should be recognized, in so far as he had prescribed any, not in harmony with their forms of State government, or in so far as it seemed to apply that they would not be recognized as States unless they complied with his conditions, was in reality and was meant only to be advisory. He had not intended that his own requirements should be considered as conditions precedent, which the Executive, or any branch, or all branches of the government had any right to exact, before these States should be entitled to recognition as States of the Union.

In fact these States were entitled to be represented in Congress all through the rebellion. Indeed, there was greater reason for their being then represented than there was at other times. Congress had repeatedly dealt with them as States during the rebellion. Members from Virginia, for example, were admitted. Direct taxes were apportioned among them just as among the other States. The ninth section of the act of the 7th of June, 1862, in its latter clauses recognized the same principle.

The rebel States are, therefore, now in the Union. Indeed, their governments are more republican, more democratic, more in harmony with the spirit of our institutions than they ever were before. If Congress would only look out there now, it would see legislators, Governors, State officers of all grades, members of Congress, all elected by the people; courts in session, taxes being collected, mails being carried. Surely these made States in the Union, if they were ever in it.

OF THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

In numerous interviews the President has stated to different gentlemen, in substantially the same language, his views concerning the admission of rebel Congressmen. In one of the minutes before me I find a memorandum to this effect:

He repeatedly alluded to its being the prerogative and constitutional duty of each House to judge of the merits of each claimant's election by itself. This also was the wise way of keeping bad men out of Congress, who might not, through personal disqualification, be entitled to seats. But it was grossly wrong to exclude States because of objections to individuals. Each claimant's case should rest on and be decided according to his individual merits.

Representation in Congress was but one of the rights of States under the constitution. Exclusion from Congress does not, therefore, prevent these rebel States from enjoying and exercising other constitutional rights over which Congress, in spite of its denial of their rights, has no control.

THE PRESIDENT ON PARTY POLICY.

In the same line of conversation, the President, a few days ago, said to certain Representatives, that the South had traveled a great way in a short time. They had freed the slaves. They had provided that no future legislation should enslave them. They had recognized certain civil rights of the late slaves. They had adopted the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery.

Under such circumstances the public sentiment of the country would sooner or later insure their recognition by Congress. For himself, he would feel a personal pride in having this accomplished by the same Union party which had carried the country through the war. Such a party, with such a history, ought to finish its work by bringing back all these States into their true relations in a fully restored Union.

Recently certain prominent men of Massachusetts, in a conversation with him, had disclosed a fear that our party ascendency might be endangered if the South should come in, and should act (as it always used to act) as a unit. Yet how many members were there to be let in from the rebel States? Only 58. But the House has now over two hundred. (In this the President made a mistake. The House has but 182.) It argued a large amount of distrust of the North, and a large estimate of the power of these 58, to suppose that they could ruin the government or obtain the ascendency in Congress.

FEELING AND BEARING OF THE PRESIDENT.

Throughout all these interviews the President's manner has been kind and considerate. No lack of respect has been shown for Congressmen; no disposition to attempt any coercive measures. On the other hand, he has exhibited no sense of dependence on Congress, and no feeling of even the slightest apprehension as to the result. He constantly refers to "the people," with a manifest conviction that public sentiment is overwhelmingly on his side; and that in the event of any difference between himself and Congress on these points, the party and the country will be sure to sustain him.

I do not believe there is any evidence whatever that the President has made a single step toward the employment of his patronage as a means of enforcing his views. Members of the Cabinet expressly deny that anything of the sort has ever been suggested to them; and the only cases I have been able to discover, out of which the rumors have grown, have been those in which ambitious and super-serviceable assistant Secretaries have undertaken to lay down rules for which they had no authority.

Whatever may be the possibilities of a breach between the President and his party, frankness and fair-dealing are not likely to increase them. It is in this spirit he has discussed with members of Congress; and it is for the reason that the country deserves the same treatment that I have written.

AGATE.

Letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman.

The Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 6th inst., prints the following extract from a private letter of Gen. Sherman to a friend in Rapides Parish:

I have seen several numbers of the Louisiana *Democrat*, in one of which I met a common mistake which I have observed before, attributing to Bragg and Beauregard my appointment as Superintendent of the State Seminary in 1860. I was at Leavenworth City, a member of a law firm, when Gen. Buell, then a Major in the Adjutant-General's office, on duty near the Secretary of War, sent me the invitation for applicants for the different professorships, which he had received from Gen. G. Mason Graham. I applied and was appointed just as you were at the same time. Beauregard had no agency in the matter at all, and Bragg, who was my friend, had no knowledge that I was an applicant; for he told me that, ignorant of the fact, he had recommended Jenkins for the same office. I am under no personal obligations to either Bragg or Beauregard in the matter, though both were most friendly to me all the time I was in Louisiana, but not in a way to lay me under obligations of any sort; nor was I under obligations to anybody that could qualify my allegiance. I was hired by a contract, earned my pay and received it.

Again, the idea is given out that I left Louisiana pledged not to take service against the South. That you know is absurd. At that day no one at the South expected war, but I always told you and others that war was the inevitable result of secession. In my last interview with Bragg at the hotel in New-Orleans I may have said that I did not go North to seek military service, which was true, for I came here (to St. Louis) and corresponded with you from here. Even our Northern papers mistake my position. I refused to enter the volunteer force first called out by Lincoln—the 75,000 call—because I considered that the rebellion was bound to involve the whole South, and could be handled only by vast armies, and these of regulars. I urged an army so large as to make your rebellion ridiculous.

But events have drifted otherwise, and thank God it is over. I think such a thing will never be dreamed of again. I wish you all well; I wish the South well, and if I have been a scourge, think how much better that it was I than Ben. Butler or some other of that school. Present me kindly to your associates, and write me fully and frankly as of old. Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hints for the Commissioners of Common Schools.

It is alleged, on evidence that seems conclusive, that Mr. Horatio P. Allen was duly elected and is entitled to a seat in the Board of Education. The gentleman sent in his and other affidavits at the first meeting of the board, showing the trick whereby he was wrongfully counted out; and a committee was appointed to make inquiry and report to the board. Yet, at the second meeting of the Commissioners, Mr. James B. Brady, the gentleman who has taken the seat which Mr. Allen contests, selected his seat for the year, and his name appeared thrice on the printed list of committees that the President submitted, precisely as though no question of his election had been raised, and, moreover, the committee on the contested seat did not report, nor was a word concerning the subject lisped at the meeting.

Another matter, of lesser importance, but nevertheless worth investigation, interests the press as well as the Commissioners: Last year's board voted that after Dec. 31, 1865, they would not pay for the publication in any newspaper of their debates and other proceedings, but that it should be the duty of the clerk to notify the newspapers of the meetings of the board and afford the representatives of the press facilities for reporting. This vote, it was understood, was to cut off an unnecessary anual expenditure of from $4,000 to $10,000, and it was aimed at the *Transcript* and the *Leader*. It seems, however, to have struck the latter journal only (a weekly newspaper that is read) and been inoperative so far as the *Transcript* (a lawyers' daily record that is not read) is concerned. The *Leader* does not publish the board's proceedings. The *Transcript*, as of old, has sent two reporters, and to them the Clerk of the Board has delivered all papers which he has elected to print; and on the mornings subsequent to the first two meetings of the commissioners the *Transcript's* advertising columns has contained the proceedings, reported at length, and expanded as though the publishers expected to be paid for space rather than for matter. The only noticeable difference between these reports and those of last year, is that now they are not prefixed by the seal of the board and the word "official." It may be said that the proprietors of this diurnal, emulating the enterprise of the *newspapers*, have chosen to publish the board's proceedings gratis; but, on the other hand, it may be added that the current news of the day is not usually thrust into a newspaper's advertising department, and moreover, it has not been the practice of the City Hall folks, who are said to own the *Transcript*, to lavish their reportorial skill upon non-paying literature.

The opinion has been formed that a colossal contraband is hidden somewhere, and outsiders who have so opined will be thankful if at the next semi-monthly banquet of the board any commissioner will inquire what the clerk means when, occasionally, he presents a bill (which invariably slips through very curiously) of from $150 to $250 for printing, stationery, cartage, postage stamps, *and so forth*.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works by Fire—Loss Estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying nearly the entire block bounded by Gold and Marshall streets, Hudson-avenue and the river, and resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property.

One portion of the premises is occupied for the manufacture of white lead and paints, and the other part for the manufacture of linseed oil.

There are a number of buildings of brick, four and five stories in height, all of which were filled with raw and manufactured materials, among which were some 12,000 gallons of oil.

The fire originated in the vicinity of the smoke-stack in the centre building on Marshall-street, and the floors being saturated with oil, the flames spread with fearful rapidity until the whole was enveloped. A strong wind from a northerly direction impelled the burning embers a distance of several hundred yards, and it was feared would extend the conflagration; but, fortunately, the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated.

The light from the burning pile could be seen from any part of the city.

After the fire had progressed for about half an hour the walls of the main building fell in, causing a succession of reports like that of heavy artillery, and gave rise to the rumor that there had been an explosion.

The main building of the white lead factory, and the old linseed oil factory, with machinery and contents, were totally destroyed. The new linseed oil factory, being a fire-proof building, on the corner of Hudson-avenue and Marshall-street, was saved, as were also the buildings containing the white-lead "beds," on the Gold-street side.

About 150 men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

The Brooklyn City Gas Works, Longman's Gold Refinery, and other extensive manufacturers, were for a time in great danger, but escaped uninjured.

The loss is estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000, fully covered by insurance in a number of companies, but as the books are kept in the office of the company in New-York, the names of the offices could not be ascertained last night.

The agents of the White Lead Works are Messrs. Robert Colgate & Co.

The firemen worked faithfully and energetically, succeeding in confining the conflagration to the block in which the flames broke out.

Fires in the City.

IN THIRTIETH-STREET.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the four-story tenement building situate in the rear of No. 219 East Thirtieth-street. The fire was caused by the plumber who was repairing water pipes. The first floor and basement was occupied by James Fithicht as a stable, and he lost two valuable cows, which were burned to death. The upper stories of the building were occupied by six families, who lost all of their funiture and part of their clothing, valued in the aggregate at about $1,500. No insurance. The building was almost entirely destroyed. Damage $5,000. Fully insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company.

IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock Tuesday night at the premises No. 211 Sixth-avenue, occupied and owned by Mme. Selovers. The fire was confined almost wholly to the show-window, and was caused by the gas-light accidentally coming in contact with some light goods. Loss $300. Fully insured.

IN SIXTIETH-STREET.

About 8 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in a stable occupied by Patrick Gallagher, in Sixtieth-street, near First-avenue. The fire originated by some hay catching fire from a candle, by the light of which Mr. Gallagher was at work. The flames destroyed Mr. Gallagher's stable, as well as those belonging to John Dugan, Daniel Shehan and Mr. Curry, causing a total loss of $1,500. No insurance.

IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred last night, about 10 o'clock, in the Sixth Judicial District court-room, on the third floor of No. 932 Broadway. The fire was caused by the stove being overheated. The flames spread to the billiard-rooms on the second floor, owned by A. M. See. Damage about $4,000. Insured for $11,000 in the Continental, Merchants' and Star Insurance Companies. The first floor is occupied by Dennin & McNamara as a saddlery shop, and was damaged by water to the extent of $200. The premises No. 934, occupied by W. Slotte; damage about $100. No. 936, occupied by John McCabe as a porter-house, was damaged about $100; insured for $5,500.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Quarterly Meeting of Friends.—The customary quarterly meeting of the (orthodox) Friends or Quakers residing within the limits of the Westbury District, (the meetings alternating between Westbury, L. I., and this city,) occurred at the Friends' meeting-house in Twentieth-street on Wednesday morning. There was a fair attendance of members of the society, but of world's people there were less present than on most similar occasions. The exercises consisted of a session for disciplinary purposes on the part of the male Friends, and a distinct meeting for the same object attended by the females; also the customary public meeting for both sexes. In the latter gathering there were addresses on religious subjects, with devotional exercises, conducted by Robert W. Douglass, of Ohio; Phebe R. Gifford, of Massachusetts, and William T. Willis, of Syosset, L. I. A member of the society belonging in England, Joseph Crossfield by name, who has been laboring among the people of North Carolina for some months, was present during a part of the exercises, but took no part in the public service. This Friend, having completed his mission to this country, departs for his home during the present week. The meeting was regarded by the adherents of the denomination as one of considerable spiritual interest.

Centennary of American Methodism.—The Central Centennary Committee will hold a public demonstration in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, this evening. Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior, will preside and make the opening address. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Abel Stevens, D.D., and Rev. John McClintock, D.D. The object of the meeting is to afford an occasion to the churches, in united assembly, to render thanks to God for the blessings which have come to them and this nation through the agency of Methodism, and to present to their consideration the plan of commemoration ordered by the General Conference. No collections, subscriptions or pledges will be called for. The singing will be led by the associated choirs of New-York, under the direction of John Stephenson, Esq.

The Washington-street Homicide.—Acting on information received on Tuesday, Capt. Helme, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, directed Officers Coyle and Reynolds to arrest Edward Johnson, who killed Patrick Dunlap, during a quarrel at No. 150 Washington-street, on the 12th inst. The information stated that Johnson was concealed in Twenty-fourth-street, and when the officers entered the premises designated, they found Johnson sitting down in his shirt-sleeves, apparently not expecting the advent of the police. He was at once arrested and lodged in the Station-house. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before Coroner Collin, when, after the usual examination, the accused was committed to await trial. Johnson evaded an earlier arrest by hiding in Brooklyn until a day or two since when he came back to this city and lodged with some friends, where he was secured.

Very Sharp Practice.—Philip S. Van Houten, an auctioneer, doing business at No. 263 Broadway, was arrested and brought before the Mayor yesterday on complaint of a gentleman from the rural district. The complainant stated that he yesterday entered the store of Van Houten, who was offering for sale to the highest bidder a box containing twelve silver pencil cases—at least so the complainant supposed. He bid $2 50, and the lot was, as he imagined, knocked down to him at that price, but on going up to settle he was informed that he had not bought a case of pencils, but a pencil-case—two somewhat different things—and that his bill was $30. Believing that a fraud was intended, he had Van Houten arrested. The Mayor directed him to refund the money to the complainant, and cautioned him that a repetition of such complaints would lead to a revocation of his license.

Fatal Accident.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a child aged nine years, whose name is not reported, was run over, in Chatham-street, by a butcher's cart, driven by Michael Mitchell, and so seriously injured that it died soon after it was conveyed home. Officer Platt, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the driver, and he will be held to await the action of the Coroner.

Injured by a Fall.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a woman named Frances Carr, residing at No. 42 Wooster-street, accidentally slipped on the corner of James and Chatham streets, and was quite severely injured. Officer Fitzgerald conveyed the injured woman to the station-house, where she received proper attention from the Police Surgeon.

The Resources of the West.—Lieut.-Gov. Bross, the companion of Hon. Schuyler Colfax in his recent tour across the mountains to California, will deliver an address before the Chamber of Commerce upon the resources of the West, the Pacific Railroad, &c., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber.

Chess Tournament.—A further game in the match between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Stanley was contested yesterday afternoon, at the New-York Chess Club, and won in very dashing style by the latter gentleman. The sixth game is set down for this day at 2 P. M. The state of the score now is: Mackenzie, 2; Stanley, 1; drawn games, 2.

Mr. Colfax's Lecture.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. The subject of the lecture is, "Across the Continent."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Riker's Island Murder—Investigation Before Coroner Lynch and a Jury.—Coroner Lynch resumed the investigation, yesterday afternoon, into the circumstances attending the murder of Robert Mitchell, the mate of the schooner *John Boynton*, who was shot through the heart by a river thief on the night of the 30th December last, while the vessel was anchored off Riker's Island. Several witnesses were examined. The substance of their testimony is as follows:

Wm. L. Hawkins, master of the schooner *Oceanus*, testified that he arrived at New-York from Providence on the 30th of December, 1865; on the night previous the vessel was lying at anchor near Throgg's Point; went into the cabin about eight o'clock P. M. and locked the doors, as he had some suspicions of the steward, who was a new man; was awakened about half-past eleven o'clock by hearing the keys turning in the lock, and saw the door partially open; sprang up and shouted, "Who is at my door?" as he went to the door saw a man retreating to the deck, and followed; he was smaller than the steward; knew then that he was a river thief; called for a gun, and the thief slid down the forechains into a boat and rowed away; they had taken nothing from the cabin, but saw the mate's pantaloons lying on the floor; next morning the mate found a cap and pair of pantaloons on the deck; witness had $1,900 in his trunk in the cabin, and nearly $200 in his pantaloons pockets; had the gun been loaded might have shot those in the boat; the boat was light colored; two men were in it; the one who came on the vessel was under the ordinary size; had on neither shoes or boots, coat or hat; was in his shirt sleeves; had no whiskers; heard no shots fired that night.

[Conway, one of the prisoners, here stood up, and witness stated that his size corresponded with that of the river thief who boarded his vessel.]

Edwin H. Ferrell testified that he was a resident of Patchogue, L. I., a seaman, and attached to the schooner *Oceanus*, of Brookhaven. His testimony was corroborative of that given by the master, with the addition that a ring was found on the vessel on the morning of the 30th December; it was a large one with a white stone in it, which was marked with the letter A; the steward and others saw it; the ring was found in the main chain-plates; the thief must have ascended the deck by that way.

Thomas Shea, recalled, testified that the ring belonged to Patrick Conway; had never worn it; had seen the ring described by last witness on the finger of Conway; did not see him on the night he left in the boat; told witness that he had lost the ring; thought he was out on the night of the 29th ult., but could not swear positively; had known Conway for six or eight months; he did not tell witness that he left the boat at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; Larry Griffen and Harry Newell were with him; met Conway in Jackson-street, and he asked witness to go for the boat at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; told him to look for a ring in the boat; the boat was white inside and out, and green about the bottom; she would appear white at a distance; did not see Conway or the boat on Friday, the 29th; Conway had worn the ring about as long as witness knew him; told witness in jail to say that the ring belonged to him, (witness;) occupied separate cells, but talked through the doors; told witness to say the ring was his own, and that it would get them all clear; did not say where he had been with the boat.

Murray, one of the prisoners, being called, stated that he had never seen a ring on Conway's fingers; had seen him, but had not spoken to him previous to the arrest.

Elizabeth Williams testified that she resided with Conway's sister in New-York; had been acquainted with him since May last, but never knew him to wear a ring; had loaned him a ring for an hour or so; was no relation of his; had boarded with his sister (Mrs. Burns) for four or five months; never knew him to be out late at night.

Daniel Casey, of No. 35 Broome-street, New-York, testified that he had never seen a ring such as described on Conway's finger. On further questioning he stated, however, that he had once released from pawn a small ring with a white stone and gave it to Conway, who subsequently stated to witness that he had given it to his sister. Heard that there was a ring lost on board the schooner; heard it in a lager-beer saloon in Jackson-street, where Shea was arrested. Witness resides with his mother; had known Conway for about one year.

The inquest was adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Highway Robbery and Garroting.—A returned German soldier, named William Miller, was met by three highwaymen about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening on Jackson-avenue, midway between Flushing and Hunter's Point, and garroted and robbed of about $208 in money and property. Miller, it seems, is a resident of Hempstead, L. I., and was on his way to Williamsburgh from that place at the time he was robbed. He states that two of his assailants were negroes and the other a white man. One of them caught him by the back of the neck and garroted him, another threw a sack over his head, and the third robbed him of his pocket-book, containing one hundred and fifty-eight dollars in bills and his discharge papers, and a carpet bag he had in his hand containing about $50 worth of cloth. Having thus succeeded in obtaining Miller's money and property, the three ruffians then ran into the woods, leaving their bewildered victim standing on the road with the sack over his head. When Miller came to his senses he made his way to the Forty-seventh Precinct station-house and related his experience. From his description of his assailants, it is believed that they are the same who recently escaped from the Queen's County Jail at Hempstead, and who are supposed to be secreted in "Three-Mile Wood," near which place the above outrage was committed.

A Boy Robbed of His Overcoat.—A lad named Edward Garrett, residing at No. 24 High-street, was robbed of his overcoat and a pair of skates on Tuesday evening, by a man who induced him to carry a carpet-bag from the corner of Washington and Sands streets to a place in Hoyt-street. The boy, accompanied by the man, carried the bag to the neighborhood designated, and being induced to cross an open lot, the man requested the loan of his coat and skates for a few moments, in order, as he said, to "fool his brother." He promised to return in a few minutes. The boy waited for some time, and becoming convinced of the true state of the case, left for home. The fellow was not seen afterward. He was dressed in a navy-blue flannel overcoat, fur cap, and a handkerchief tied about his neck.

Capture of two Burglars.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two young men forced an entrance to the residence of a Mr. Morrell, in Leonard-street, near Norman-avenue, Greenpoint, in the absence of the family, and packed up a large amount of property; but before they had time to get off with their booty, they were alarmed by a citizen named Doughty, who informed Sergt. Brennan and Officer Buckingham of what they were doing. On the approach of these officers the burglars fled, but were pursued and captured. Previous to their capture, they dropped a bunch of skeleton keys, a dirk-knife and a pair of nippers. On being taken to the station-house, they gave their names as George Wilson and Franklin Richards.

Extensive Robbery by Burglars.—The third story of the building No. 87 South Seventh-street, E. D., occupied by Meserole & Stone as a shoe factory, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of ladies' balmorals to the value of $2,000. The entrance was effected by forcing a door on South Sixth-street. The burglars also forced a door on the second story and entered a room occupied by the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, where they stole a quantity of rice bags with which to carry off their plunder. The shoes stolen comprised all the stock on hand of the firm, they having stopped manufacturing two weeks ago, when all their men were discharged.

The Brooklyn Daily Times.—Mr. Daniel Donovan, for the past ten years the business manager of this enterprising journal, has been taken into partnership by Mr. George C. Bennett, the former sole proprietor. It will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Bennett & Co. Mr. Donovan enters into this new relation in consequence of a cordial recognition of his faithful and zealous services in years past.

Kings County Circuit Court—Thursday, Jan. 25.—Nos. 59, 72, 35, 70, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 101, 102, 102½, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 73, 15, 27, 69, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23, 41, 46, 51, 65, 78, 91, 92. This calendar will be called peremptorily at 10 o'clock A. M. Causes not responded to on either side will be marked off for the term.

Brooklyn City Court—Thursday, Jan. 25.—Nos. 30, 24, 33, 41, 84, 46.

The counterfeiters of foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts," when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in any country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Much Sickness with Children,

As well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "VERMIFUGE COMFITS" are effectual in destroying worms, and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.

Seventh Regiment Reception.

Ladies, use GEORGE W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

Hull's Demulcent Soap

for Chapped and Tender Hands and Nursery Use. Also, over 100 other styles of Toilet Soaps. J. C. Hull's Sons, 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches for sale at 25, 30 and 35 per dozen boxes. Wholesale and retail. Manufacturers' depot at Lodi Manufacturing Company's office, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

30,000 Elegant Bricks are Made Daily by the National Brick-machine, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

The Arctic Overshoes.—Comfortable, healthy, and neat-looking overshoes can be obtained at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway, for both ladies and gentlemen.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

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Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

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Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. For public speakers and singers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the well-known standard remedy, at all times certain and reliable. It needs only a trial to prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

Persons Prematurely Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

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All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

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One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

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The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

A Lady who has Suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia, has been completely cured by one dose, "forty drops," of METCALF'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

The Great Seventh Regiment Reception. Beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls; also, warm water-proof boots and overshoes, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents; Black or brown; best, cheapest; reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Kiernan—Morris.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Father Maguire, John J. Kiernan and Miss Emily J. Morris, both of Brooklyn.

Odell—McLean.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Mr. Henry Odell and Miss Mima McLean, both of this city.

Shearwood—Mead.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, in Brooklyn, at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Joseph R. Shearwood, Esq., and Miss Henrietta Josephine Mead, second daughter of Mrs. Sarah Mead, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Van Wart—Russell.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Oscar Irving Van Wart, of Liverpool, England, and Marian Hall, daughter of Capt. W. H. Russell, of this city.

DIED.

Boorman.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, James Boorman, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 27th inst., at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, without further invitation.

Channing.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, Henry William Channing, lawyer, of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, Roscoe H., are invited to attend the funeral services at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near Macdougal, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

☞ Boston, Newport and New-London papers please copy.

Cuthell.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, Eugenia Augusta, third daughter of the late John Cuthell, in the 17th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Evans.—On Monday, Jan. 22, Joanna H., wife of Thomas W. Evans, of Nashville, Tenn., and daughter of the late David La Tourette, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the late residence of her father, Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Nashville papers please copy.

Hyde.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Lucie Adele, daughter of J. B. and Anna M. Hyde, aged 18 years.

Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, foot of 66th-st., East River.

Hawley.—At his residence, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Charles Hawley, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Kitching.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, of typhoid fever, Emma Josephine Anderson, youngest daughter of John B. Kitching, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Friday.

Munroe.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, Martha, wife of Alfred Munroe, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

Phillips.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 22, Susan E. R., wife of George Phillips, in the 25th year of her age.

Weaver.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Mrs. Hannah Weaver, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 59 Norfolk-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock.

Spies.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, John J. Spies, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, A. W. Spies, are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 26th, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 150 East 33d-st.

Seeley.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of his son, Mr. John T. Seeley, at Sing Sing, Ebenezer Seeley, of the New-York Bar.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, at 12 o'clock M. Friday, Jan. 26, without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad trains leave 30th-st. at 10 A. M., in time for the services, and return at 3:44 P. M.

Votey.—On Monday, Jan. 22, Peter Votey, of congestion of the lungs, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 128 West 40th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.

W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars, address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

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USED IN MINING, FOR SALE.

It has been thoroughly tested and brought into practical use; is admitted to be of great value. A share of the whole, or some mining district will be sold at a low valuation, to furnish working capital. An energetic miner, with money to invest, can obtain a desirable position. To avoid loss of time, parties applying will give full address, with references, (none others will receive attention,) stating minimum amount of means they can invest, etc. Address C. G., Box No. 2,173 Post-office, New-York. An interest in a machine for CUTTING THE "BEARING IN" IN COAL, and also an improved DRILL POINT, for OIL WELLS for sale. Address as above. All communications will be held confidential.

TO LOVERS OF TRAVEL.

A two-months' pleasure and health trip is proposed to Lima, Peru—a climate delicious and a locality unsurpassed in South America—the route by steamer from New-York via Aspinwall and Panama, down the coast to Callao. ***Any agreeable people (not too old or too stupid to enjoy the haps and mishaps of such an experimental excursion,) who would like to join a small party of ladies and gentlemen, starting Feb. 1, may address, with references, Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office. The expense of the entire trip will be $1,000 for each person.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS—Adapted to use in doors or out, light and strong; prices, $15 to $35. PATENT SELF-ACTING CANTERING HORSES. The most delightful hobby ever invented, to use in doors or out; prices, $12 to $35. Boys' Strong Wagons, Nursery Swings, Chariots, Carriages, Propellers, Rocking Horses, for sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

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CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476 Broadway.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—MR. L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway, having just received a new assortment of flowers, head-dresses, &c., &c., informs the ladies that he will have his grand exhibition opened for one day more.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

A LINIMENT THAT IS A LINIMENT.—WALKER'S white oil is equal to Day's white oil, of London, cures rheumatism, neuralgia, bruises, sprains and frost bites.

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DISCOUNT
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR
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ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

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1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhea, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, suporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions.* If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed one hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, *or if seized with* INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC; INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

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ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL NOVELS OF THE SEASON,

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"It has been a good while since it has fallen to our lot to notice a novel of merit equal to this. Seldom, indeed, do we meet with characters so clearly and definitely delineated, so happily contrasted. Though they are not ordinary types, yet they are so real that one is almost led to the conviction that the author has been drawn in contact with them, not as studies merely, but something more.

We think that the author is hardly just in her estimate of human nature, as developed in general society; but be this as it may, the freedom, boldness and satirical power of the book cannot fail to obtain recognition. Although we are not treated with a single first-class villain—except, perhaps, one or two of the class styled coquettes—the story has an absorbing interest, even to us who have a liking for gentlemen of that ilk, at least in a novel. We look upon it as an evidence of no ordinary power in the writer, that effects so strong are produced without resort to the interest commonly attached to prison scenes and the adventures of police detectives.

There is sentimentalism in the book, but it is not of the sort usually found in novels. It has not a single lover up to the standard even of ordinary prosaic minds, but, for all that, human passions are allowed ample play throughout the story. Taken altogether, this work justifies us in classing Mrs. Edwards with those women who are most prominent among novelists; Miss Evans, (Mrs. Lewes,) the author of "Adam Bede," is doubtless her superior; another we cannot name."

"It is quite equal to Anthony Trollope, and better than Wilkie Collins, Miss Braddon or Mrs. Wood."—*Springfield Republican.*

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TO
ALFRED HAGART'S HOUSEHOLD.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS publish this day: MISS OONA McQUARRIE. A Sequel to "Alfred Hagart's Household." By Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama, &c. 1 vol., 16mo. $1.

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"A simple, charming sketch, such as a poetic and cultivated scholar can make of real, not imagined, people and lives."—*Hartford Press.*

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COMMON SENSE.

By the author of "Kate Kennedy," "Wondrous Strange," &c.

"Were we called upon to decide which was the best novel 1865 produced, we should unhesitatingly pronounce a verdict in favor of "COMMON SENSE." It is intensely interesting, the moral unexceptionable, and the lessons it inculcates beyond all praise."—*London Daily Express.*

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
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FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

We have also for sale a full assortment of
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from
7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865. }

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best; provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT. }
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendant for that purpose. EDWARD HAND, Superintendant.
oc5-1aw6mTh

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, }
No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, }
JAMES HOWE, } Directors.
G. SWAN. }

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST. }

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.
1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER.
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 169 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Kewenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW, W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN, GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE, HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE, RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS, C. F. DAMMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK, NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.

The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.

The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 229 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 3 Nassau-st.
G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Stocks and Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlein, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S }
OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. }

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866. Poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst., THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.
J. C. HARTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINFEL, Jr., Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866. }

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON }
COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Purcell, No. 74 Broadway. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. AND CONN. PETROLEUM CO., }
No. 60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
C. H. RAYMOND, Assistant Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 388 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 28, 1865.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD RESIDUARY SCRIP purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 347 FULTON-ST., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The usual semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN,
Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866. }
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1866. }

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CA- }
NAL CO., NEW-YORK, January 11, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., }
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NEWTON COPPER TYPE COMPANY, }
No. 14 Frankfort-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. }

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 30th inst. WM. BOWNE, President.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD }
AND COAL COMPANY, }
TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866. }

THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 17th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th February, both days inclusive.
ELLIS POTTER, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., }
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866. }

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st February next. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GOLD PATENT LEVer hunting-case watch, T. F. Cooper maker, with heavy attachment, new pattern; will be sold cheap, as the owner wants money. Call, or address Mr. GOUGH, No. 423 West 22d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO, United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,413 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
433 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
OF
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
JAN. 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their thirty-second auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
TWENTY THOUSAND TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Jan. 22, 1866. }

Will be sold, at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:
689 sets four-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
1,751 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets six-horse artillery harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, serviceable.
599 single sets lead-horse wagon harness.
161 mule litters and harness, second-hand.
149 pack saddles.
2,637 nose bags, new.
179 carpincho skins, new.
180 yards green baize, new.
835 pounds iron wire, new.
25,566 pounds chain cable, new.
35,639 pounds wrought spikes, new.
Terms of sale cash in government funds.
By order of Col. W. W. McKIM,
Chief Q. M., Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.

ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway, front room, a choice collection of cabinet pictures by the favorite American artists:
J. O. B. Inman, V. Nehly, David Johnson,
G. Burling, John H. Hons, J. D. Barrow,
A. W. Warren, Otto Sommers, and others.
THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, with catalogue, which can be obtained at the Gallery, or at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
AT AUCTION,
BY MINER AND SOMERVILLE,
at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JAN. 26,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, fancy goods, &c. Also, light wagon and harness.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.
Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of and in the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 39TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 39th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 39TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 39th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:
Robbe, of Brussels, P. Seignac, David Col,
E. Fichel, E. Verbokhoven, E. Accard,
L. Van Kuyck, A. Van Hamme, H. F. Schalfels,
Verschnar, T. Gerard, Moeschlagen,
Lanfant de Metz, F. De Bracklaer, J. Carolus,
and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:
Thos. Cole, J. F. Kensett, S. Coleman,
R. W. Hubbard, Thos. Hicks, T. L. Smith,
W. Whittridge, F. L. Smith, F. O. C. Darley,
and others.
The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues at gallery and at office of auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of
Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The store must be removed within five days from date of sale. Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the estate of PETER VREDENBURGH, deceased:
STORE AND LOT NO. 201 BROADWAY, between Fulton and Dey sts., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1869.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 206 SPRING-ST., between Sullivan and Clark sts.
HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NO. 6 JONES-ST., between Bleecker and 4th sts.
For further particulars inquire of THOMAS EARLE, No. 15 John-st., or of PETER ANDERSON, 47 Wall-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st., the following goods, by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S.:
117 Beef Hides.
72 bbls. Tallow.
1 bbl. Cracklings.
265 Beef Hides.
Sale positive. Terms cash.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Plans and full particulars at the office

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
808 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
480 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,800 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865. }

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, 24th; THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th January,
At 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS and ART EMPORIUM of Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (John H. Williams, Jr., successor.)
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS AND WORKS OF ART, including all the PLATE-GLASS SHOW CASES and valuable FIXTURES, as the premises are about undergoing extensive alterations.
The stock can now be examined.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:
25 gals. Alcohol
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.
79½ lbs. Alum.
30 lbs. Ammonia.
339 bottles Ammonia.
59 gals. Arnica.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.
336½ lbs. Blue Vitriol.
423 bottles British Oil.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.
237 lbs. Cantharides.
1440⅜ lbs. Castile Soap.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.
73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.
114½ lbs. Copperas.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.
66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.
296 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
123½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
1,818¼ lbs. Glauber Salts.
26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
829⅜ lbs. Lard.
77 gals. Laudanum.
40½ lbs. Acetate Lead.
247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment.
151½ qts. Spirits Nitre.
106 qts. Castor Oil.
88 qts. Sweet Oil.
1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
697⅞ lbs. Resin.
788½ lbs. Sulphur.
39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
76½ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.
Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.
Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 19, 1866. }

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF THE War Department, I will sell at public auction, at 1 P. M. on the 25th inst., at Hart's Island,
THE PRISON BARRACKS, WITH THE FENCES, COOK-HOUSES, SINKS, PLATFORMS, PLANK WALKS, &C., PERTAINING THERETO.
The entire length of the barracks is 1,846 feet; height of rear wall, 17 feet; depth, 16 feet. There are three tier of bunks, and one table running the entire length of the barracks. The platform for the guard is 1,892 feet long; length of fence, 260 feet, height, 18 feet, four mess-houses, each 30 feet long, 16 feet wide and 13 feet high; two sinks, 60 and 132 feet long, and approaches thereto; 26 doors and 20 windows in the mess-rooms and barracks.
The buildings were all built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good order and condition. They were completed last September.
The property will be sold in lots.
Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of purchase money to be made to the auctioneer at the time of the sale.
A steamer will leave the government dock at Castle Garden at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the transportation of parties wishing to attend.
Further information can be obtained, and plans of the buildings seen at the office of the Quartermaster, at Hart's Island, and of the undersigned.
The government reserves the right of declining all bids received, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE FRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF the highest quality, being the second consignment of the BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY, consisting of fine proofs and choice selected impressions of the works of the great modern artists, all appropriately and richly framed. Among them are:
MARTIN'S GRAND WORKS. LEJEUNE'S WORKS.
HERRING'S HOMESTEAD AND FARM-YARD.
LANDSEER'S WORKS. F. TAYLOR'S WORKS.
WILLMON'S WORKS. AMSDELL'S WORKS.
BARKER'S WORKS. TURNER'S WORKS.
FRITH'S WORKS. THOMPSON'S WORKS.
JOHNSTON'S WORKS. SAUT'S WORKS.
FRANK STONE'S WORKS.
And many others of the most popular engravings of the present day. The above will be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, at their GALLERY, No. 93 LIBERTY-ST., a few doors west of Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. They will be on exhibition three days previous to the sale as above.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by
D. K. HUDSON,
Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., choice private stock of high grade wines, brandy, champagne, rum, &c., being the property of the late Mr. B. M. Whitlock, by direction of the family, removed from his late residence in Westchester County, consisting of Verzenay Reinhart and Jacquesson champagne, Barton and Guestia Margaux, Lafitte 44, Latour 57, Floriac, Hermitage, 1834, and other clarets, Sanderman ports, '51, Douglass, Topay, Olorozo, '34, and Victoria sherry, old Madeira and Sauterne, 1849, old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, old rum, from stock of late C. Dennison; gin and brandy, &c., all in bottles, being the private cellar of the deceased.
Catalogues are now ready in our office.

A POSITIVE SALE—UNDER MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE—The elegant residence No. 168 President-st., (between Clinton and Court-sts.) Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground. House is 38x50 feet, three story and attic, built in the best manner by days work. The above property will be sold on MONDAY next, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor and trustee, No. 129 Pearl-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
156 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
80 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
100 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following describe[d] rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three o[illegible] and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 1[illegible] miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 7TH AVS., 43D AND 16TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
6TH-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling situated on the southwesterly corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.
7TH-AV.—Three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situated on east side 7th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., known as No. 619; has all modern improvements, marble hall, and is in good order; possession 1st May.
43D-ST.—Three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot, situated on south side of 43d-st., 60 feet 9 inches west of 6th-av., known as No. 70; house built by days' work; has modern improvements, marble halls, frescoed, and in good order; possession immediately.
16TH-ST.—The four-story Philadelphia brick front house and lot situated on the north side of 16th-st., 48 feet 6 inches west of 6th-av.; house has gas, water, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of McALPIN & BARRACLOUGH, at No. 78 Catharine-st., in this city, has this day been mutually dissolved.
WILLIAM H. McALPIN,
JAMES BARRACLOUGH.
N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued by the undersigned, at the same store.
WM. H. McALPIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE. CHAS. B. MARVIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to contnue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents. canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO. has been dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK H. WHITMORE, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm; and whereas, the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an act allowing the continued use of copartnership name in certain cases," and the act in amendment thereof; now, therefore, CHARLES E. CURTISS, whose place of abode is in the City of New-York, doth hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that he is the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WHITMORE & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, 1st January, 1866.
(Signed) C. E. CURTISS.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York:
On this second day of January, A. D., 1866, before me came CHARLES E. CURTISS, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, signed the same in my presence, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same.
{5 cent stamp} (Signed) EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
{cancelled.} Notary Public.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and CYRUS W. PRATT, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, under the name or firm of DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., in the Hide, Leather and General Commission business therein, in which all the parties interested are the said DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., who is the general partner, and the said CYRUS W. PRATT who is the special partner; that the said CYRUS W. PRATT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, A.D. 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. Dated at the City of New-York aforesaid this 30th day of December, A. D. 1865.
DANIEL ADAMS, Jr., General Partner.
CYRUS W. PRATT, Special Partner.
[STAMP.] j4-1aw6wTh

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1865, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR. and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore, F. W. DEVOE & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART TIDY English girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen for three days at No. 422 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English girl, 15 years old, to take care of children; can do light housework; references given. Can be seen at No. 80 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, between St. Felix-st. and Fort Green-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; the highest recommendations. Call at or address No. 104 West 32d-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small private family; would assist in the washing; understands meats and soups and desserts; has excellent city reference. Call at No. 349 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; understands all kinds of family washing, French fluting, &c.; unexceptionable city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; a good bread baker; would go a short distance in the country; good city references. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 181 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; is an excellent cook; has good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and highly recommended Protestant woman as infants' nurse or as nurse for sick; is competent to take entire charge of children. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND ASsist in the washing and ironing; best of city references can be given. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress or sewer, or to wait on an old or young lady, by a young woman with excellent reference. No. 103 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent (German) person who has experience in housekeeping and family sewing. Address L. HABERKORN, No. 384 Bowery, third floor.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a very respectable young woman as wet nurse. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week. Good reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, third floor No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 141 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; can give city reference. Call for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Inquire for one week. Mrs. E. LIEBMAN, 182 Orchard-st.

A WIDOW LADY, AGED 35, AN ACCOMPLISHED housekeeper, wants a permanent situation. Good references. Address Mrs. EDITH, Station D.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOME OR FOReign buyer, or as head of department in a dry goods house; applicant has been six years in the American business in Paris, and has had several years' experience in the trade in New-York; is familiar with the St. Etienne and Balse markets; knows something of Lyons goods, and is acquainted with French, Swiss, English and German goods generally. Address Post-office Box No. 6,784.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as waiter; he has lived in Europe many years as butler, and has excellent recommendations from gentlemen; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CORRESPONDing and confidential clerk or secretary by a middle-aged gentleman, well versed in general business and accounts; has been some years in a leading railroad company; best of references. Address J. X., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE AGENCY FOR SOME SALABLE article for Boston and the general Northeastern market, by a party posted in the entire Northeastern trade. In a really good thing money will be invested if desired. Address (giving full particulars) H. J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable young man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business; very best city recommendations; will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 956 Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; with long experience; a good driver, and understands both businesses thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address E. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED book-keeper, a situation as book-keeper or assistant; is a good rapid penman, quick and correct at figures; will give very best references; salary moderate. Address W. F., Box No. 4,533 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, a graduate of a college, not afraid of work, desires a situation where he can make himself useful; no objections to leaving the city. Address M. CORLETT, No. 2 Irving-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German man, unmarried, who is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class place, such as green-houses, graperies, &c. Address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class city reference; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging. Address S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references; no objections to the country. Address No. 436 6th-av., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman, accountant, &c. Inquire for E. A. WARDEN, No. 91 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is highly recommended. Address E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man of long experience. Address No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., in the jeweler's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as waiter in a private family. Address E. M., No. 956 Broadway.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AGED 28 years, offers his services to any responsible party as an agent; he is well educated; a fine penman, and correct accountant; would prefer going South; can furnish reference of the highest character respecting ability, integrity and social position. Address L. M. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A SOLDIER, HAVING LOST ONE ARM in the service, but who is intelligent, active and industrious, desires a situation; he is permitted to refer to his present employer, Frank E. Howe, Room No. 11, No. 57 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING HAD EXperience in the business, desires a position as cashier or book-keeper in a stock and gold broker's office; satisfactory reference from last position. Address S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GENT'S FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE country, doing an extensive business, needs a first-class salesman who can take entire charge if required. Sufficient inducement will be offered to the right man. Address A. B., Hartford *Courant*, Hartford, Conn.

SALESMAN WANTED—AN ENERGETIC salesman to travel with samples for a fancy-goods jobbing house. Address Box 6,738 New-York Post-office.

CARPENTER WANTED—AT THE FACtory, Nos. 59 and 61 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh. None but a good workman need apply.

WANTED—A RUBBER WORKER; A GOOD opportunity is open to a party who is thoroughly posted in the mixing and curing of India rubber for belting, packing, springs, &c. None but a first-class hand need apply; to such a permanent and profitable position is offered; communications strictly confidential. Apply by letter to V. ROSA, Box No. 5,209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, LIVING about twelve miles from New-York City, a lady fully competent to teach beside the English branches, German or French, or both languages; also, to give instructions upon the piano; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 3,215 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN, AS LADY'S maid and to take care of a little girl, 7 years old; must be competent, and none but French need apply. Call at No. 23 West 18th-st., on Friday, Jan. 26, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, including glass; must be a married man, of experience, and able to refer to past employers. Apply at the book-store of Mason Brothers, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter; one competent to take charge of a shirt factory; must come well recommended. Address, stating salary required, Box No. 502 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, WHO HAS some knowledge of farming, from first next month. Address Box No. 780 New-York Post-office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of the shoe trade, to sell shoes by sample. J. N. SMITH, No. 95 Marshall-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIREMAN; ONE who is acquainted with a boiler. Apply at French's Hotel.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN A LAWYER'S office; must write a neat hand and give good reference. Address Box No. 1,683 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE THE CREDIT OF ORIGINATING and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands of teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST. opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10 partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1

TO DENTISTS—A YOUNG MAN, PERFECTLY competent, wishes a situation either in an office or laboratory. Address DENTIST, Box No. 111 Harlem Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ERIN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND-building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
THE QUEEN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin.....$105 00
Second Cabin.....62 50
Steerage.....37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT...FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIMMERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships,
FAIRBANKS.....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, TERRY, Master,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 85 South-st.
[illegible] freight will be charged on all goods for which [illegible] not taken out before the steamer sails. [illegible] steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight [illegible] No. [illegible] East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—[illegible] travel abroad may procure passports [illegible] A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, [illegible] Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail for Savannah direct SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.
N. B.—The steamers of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
First cabin passage.....$40.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

EXPRESSES.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:20 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

CHINA AND GLASS.

CHINA AND GLASS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

NO. 479 BROADWAY,

BELOW BROOME-ST.,

NOW OFFER

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

DECORATED GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

FOR TWENTY DAYS,

BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.

THE GOODS ARE NEW AND PRETTY,

AND WILL BE FOUND CHEAP.

THE OFFERING IS IN GOOD FAITH.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOW'S governors, lathes, planers, drills, &c.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 18 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps, pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a number of SURVEYS, REPORTS and DIAGRAMS of manufacturing establishments, missing from the office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway. These papers are of value to insurance companies only, and all parties in whose possession they may be found will be dealt with according to law.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:12 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1.....$100,000
On route No. 2.....200,000
On route No. 3.....60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 12 o'clock of the first day of February next, for building pier and bulkhead on the east side of Ward's Island.

The specifications for the work can be seen at their office.
ISAAC BELL, President,
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS MORRIS, Receiver of all and singular the debts, property, equitable interests and things in action of ROBERT B. COLEMAN, against ROBERT B. COLEMAN and EMELINE ANGEVINE COLEMAN his wife, FRANCIS JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS his wife, GEORGE COLEMAN and ELIZA COLEMAN his wife, WILLIAM B. COLEMAN and CORNELIA B. COLEMAN his wife.—Summons for relief.—United States Internal Revenue Stamp, fifty cents, canceled.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1864.
WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1864.
j4-law6wTh* WM. E. CURTIS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, } Executors.
ADAM SAUNDERS. }
j25-law6mTh*

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BOOK-CASE, of superior workmanship, made to order on Parisian design; also, fine bronzes and a large and choice assortment of French and English books, elegantly and uniformly bound. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; lucky numbers; prescribes medicine for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.....SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK.....Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

NEW SEASON.
NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

In announcing the New Season of Italian Opera, the Director is happy to inform his patrons and the public generally that the present great company of superior artists will, as soon as possible, be further strengthened by the addition of several artists new to New-York. The negotiations for these valuable engagements are so far satisfactorily advanced that the Director feels warranted in believing that he will very soon be able to publish the names of the new artists and the interesting particulars pertaining to their musical reputation.

REPERTOIRE.

Of the twenty or more operas presented last season, only those which obtained the most memorable success with the public will be repeated. In addition to these the following interesting revivals will take place:
Donizetti's grandest composition,
DON SEBASTIANO,
in the leading rôles of which opera Signora CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI, each displayed such rare dramatic and vocal ability upon the occasion of its original production here, one year ago.
Also, the admired standard opera, by the same composer,
LA FAVORITA,
and Meyerbeer's grand opera,
L'ETOILE DU NORD.

This celebrated work has not been given in New-York since the period of its first production in 1857-8. The furore everywhere created by this brilliant composition has only been equalled by that which has followed the introduction of "L'AFRICAINE" at the principal European and American opera-houses.

The beautiful rôle of "Katrina of Russia" will be awarded to that rarely-gifted, brilliant young artiste, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who will be supported by a caste comprising the artistic strength of the company. The Director is confident that the reproduction of this masterwork will gather additional interest from this fact.

The new season will consist of
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
beginning on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, and closing on or about the 25th of March.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Desirous of closing the season with all possible éclat, the Director has decided to give on THURSDAY, March 15, a
GRAND BAL D'OPERA,
which, it is intended, shall possess in its
COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAL FORCES,
the splendor of its varied entertainments, and the perfect system with which every detail will be carried out, a peculiar interest for the patrons of the Academy of Music. While rivaling its European prototypes, the Annual *Bals d'Opera*, in the brilliancy of the
BURLESQUE PROCESSIONS,
and the fitness of the carefully selected
CARICATURES,
the entertainment will be conducted not only with decorum, but with particular regard to the fastidious taste of the polite society for whose amusement it is projected. To insure absolute respectability in the attendance—a matter of paramount importance—tickets will be issued only to persons of known standing in society, and no tickets will be transferable.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

SEASON SUBSCRIBERS
for the twenty-four nights of Opera will be entitled to ONE TICKET for the GRAND BAL D'OPERA, admitting a gentleman and lady, without any extra charge.
SINGLE TICKETS, $10 EACH.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CARD.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, in response to numerous demands of his friends in this city, begs leave to announce that he will give ONE MORE GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31. This will positively be his last appearance in New-York this season.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1866.
GRAND ORCHESTRA—EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.—Mozart's Symphony, No. 1, in D; Mendelssohn's Overture, "Melusine," and Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony, "An Episode in the Life of an Artist."
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
the distinguished Pianist, (Soloist.)
Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets for sale at all the principal music-stores.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Public rehearsal No. 9 SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the principal music-stores.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

OPERA AND THEATRE BONNETS—Only $10 each, worth $16. White satin bonnets for evening use. No lady should go to the opera or theatre without an evening bonnet. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

LECTURES.

AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—A meeting of this section of the association for the advancement of science and art will be held at their rooms, Cooper Institute, second floor, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subjects—"A New Steam Plow" by Mr. Wiard, "A Rotary one" by O'Reilly. Dr. Macgowan, the traveler in Eastern Asia, will be present, and explain the process of making Chinese and Japan paper from the bamboo specimens.

REV. WM. W. HICKS WILL LECTURE before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th, at Clinton Hall, on "*The Life of Abraham Lincoln.*" This lecture will be in the place of the one previously announced to be delivered by Gen. Woodford on *Fort Sumter*, the latter gentleman being unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his engagement.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD,
Chairman of Lecture Com.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL SPEAK at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, MONDAY Evening, Jan. 29. Subject: *The Assassination and its Lessons.* Tickets, (entitling to a reserved seat,) 50 cents, for sale at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Tickets admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be for sale at the door, on the night of the lecture, price 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York: in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their money, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. S. M. ELLIOTT, PHYSICIAN AND Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Oculist, has resumed the practice of ophthalmic medicine and surgery. Office No. 32 Waverley-place. University of New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, JAN. 25,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
HAMLET,
being the
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of its presentation.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of
HAMLET.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RUY BLAS.
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7:20 o'clock.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7; BEGIN AT 8.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the new five act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
MONDAY,
Second time in two years,
THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
In preparation, Boucicault's charming comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager.....George Wood.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,)
the great comedian,
MR. CHANFRAU,
IN TWO GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS,
"JEREMIAH CLIPP," with his IMITATIONS, and
TOODLES.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the
HANLON BROTHERS,
and FOUNTAIN OF BEAUTY.
☞ Owing to the rush for seats at the time of opening the doors, places should be secured in advance.
Ticket Office open from 8 to 5 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

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Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
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MISS FANNY HERRING.
REAPER OF NORMANDY.
DOGS OF THE JUNGLE.
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FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN.

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opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER
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OF THE GRAND EASTERN SPECTACLE,
THE HALT IN THE DESERT,
WITH THE ARAB RIDERS
AND TEN HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
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UNAPPROACHABLE AND ALONE,
WILL RIDE HIS SPECIAL ACT,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
LEVI J. NORTH,
Embodiment of Grace and Style.
MADAME TOURNAIRE,
ALL THE IMMENSE TROUPE
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

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IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Popperer.....Rollini Howard
Count McGinnis.....Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.
The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

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New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

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CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8, for gentlemen.

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No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, CONTAINING full descriptions of all the Quadrilles, figures of the German Cotillon, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 59 West 14th-st.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Twenty per cent. below cost,
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JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
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Between 19th and 20th sts.

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TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
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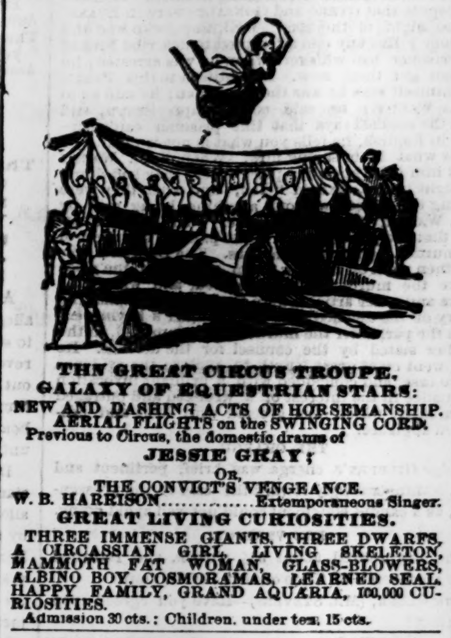
STILL ANOTHER ATTRACTION.
REMARKABLE PHENOMENA IN EQUITATION.
AN ELEGANT DANCING HORSE,
WITH EQUESTRIENNE MANEGE.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



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GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.

GEORGE WOOD.....Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Acting Manager
A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE GREAT COMEDIAN, J. E. OWENS,
in his wonderful personation of
"UNCLE SHINGLE,"
in the beautiful
NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY ENTITLED
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
now attracting overwhelming audiences as the
ARTISTIC SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
THE SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE of "Solon Shingle" commences at 1½ and ends at 4¾.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

AN AFTERNOON WITH "SOLON SHINGLE."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
THIRD MATINEE of the beautiful new comedy,
"UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE."
The most attractive family entertainment of the metropolis. Crowded to excess every Saturday by fashionable audiences.
JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE
BROADWAY THEATRE. Secure seats ahead.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Subject—*The Best Form for Fast Vessels.* A paper will be read by H. B. WILLSON, Esq., on "High-speed River Steamers." Admission free.
T. D. STETSON Sec. S. D. TILLMAN, Chm'n.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

Prof. R. G. HIBBARD,
The young and remarkable elocutionist in his inimitable Readings,
TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30, and Feb. 6.
Single tickets 50 cents.

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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,

SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
REV. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
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W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

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FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A COMPETENT and successful lady teacher, a native of Germany. She has time for two more pupils; reference can be given to a number of her pupils, who mastered the language entirely under her tuition. Address Miss M. MILL, General Post-office.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—REDUCTION of nearly one-half for a few days only at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and book-keeping. Call for circulars. Full prices positively resumed Feb. 1, commencement of next term.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway—The best place for thorough and expeditious preparation for business or the counting-house; superior handwriting guaranteed; pupils rapidly advanced in drawing and painting.

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O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y., Rev. S. P. YORK, A. M., Principal, affords a HOME for students, with superior educational advantages. Session of twenty weeks begins Feb. 8.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED GENTLEMEN for English branches, near city; one for city institution; one for city public school; one for classics, Tennessee, $1,500; professor of music, on Hudson; one for Virginia and one for Alabama; one for piano and French, Central New-York; lady for French, drawing and painting, and several for French and music; lady for English and piano, city, $600. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's application.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, REFINED AND INTELLIGENT, a situation as governess in a family where there are young children. Can teach the English branches, and beginning in French and music if desired. A warm, comfortable home more desired than great compensation. Would teach the first two months for board only. Has had experience and good success with children. Address, soon, B., Worcester, Mass.

A GERMAN LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in this country as well as in Europe, and competent to teach the English, German, French, and music, in all its branches, desires an engagement for one or two hours daily, or occasionally. Address H. BRINKENFELD, Station D.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, G. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
In compliance with numerous requests, will be repeated
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 25,
The elegant comedy of
THE DAY AFTER
THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove.....Miss Lucy Rushton
Colonel Freelove.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
The performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's comedy of
THE PRISONER OF WAR.
Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson Higgins, Mestayer, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and the entire company.
Leader of orchestra.....Mr. H. Tissington
On Monday, Jan. 29, 1866, will be presented another comedy,
In which Miss RUSHTON appears; and a new
MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.....Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS EVENING,
In accordance with a universal desire,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear in his great impersonation of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massinger's play of five acts, entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Now presented for the first time at this theatre, and which will be repeated TO-MORROW and SATURDAY EVENINGS, with a cast including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, J. Lewis, T. J. Hind, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her appearance, for the first time in two months, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
In active preparation
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866.
Fourth night of an entirely new and original Drama of powerful interest, and produced in the excellent manner that characterizes this Theatre, entitled,
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX,
ALL THE EXCELLENT COMPANY IN THE CAST.
In addition to which, the romantic drama of
GILDEROY,
and the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

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LECTURE BY
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Cooper Institute, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Across the Continent."
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and at the branch offices, No. 1,128 Broadway, and No. 59 Liberty-st.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1866.
Doors will be opened at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S

FIRST GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
Miss Harrison will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HARRY SANDERSON, JEHIN PRUME and ED. HOFFMAN.
Admission $1. Tickets at the music-stores. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's and Irving Hall.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.....R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In the zenith of its popularity,
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
THE IRISH TIGER,
and the comic Irish Drama entitled
THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.
The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
ELEGANT DECORATIONS.
TWO SPLENDID BANDS.
Tickets $5,
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW and BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hodgkin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

NEW SCALE PIANOS, IN ELEGANT rosewood cases, $300, $350, $400, $500. Melodeons, portable case, best quality, $67, $90, $112. Melodeons, rosewood piano case, $150 to $300. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—$75, $100, $125, $175.
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CATASTROPHE ON THE SKATING Pond, illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50 cents; I Have Heard Sweet Music Stealing, (beautiful song,) 30 cents; Variations on "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," 40 cents. Mailed postpaid.
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UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability are unsurpassed. Two superior second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, INDORSED by the highest authority as the BEST in several important particulars. Also, pianos and melodeons at bargains. GEO. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
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$6.—PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—$6 PER term of ten weeks; conducted by two well known professors. Address PROFESSOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Salvador.

Addresses of District-Attorney Morris and Counselor Townsend.

CHARGE OF JUDGE GILBERT

THE VERDICT, GUILTY OF MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The famous Otero case is ended, and but the final fall of the curtain yet remains. The confederates GONZALES and SALVADOR, alias Pellicier, lie in the Kings County Jail, convicted murderers, and on Saturday the Court will sentence them to a speedy and an ignominious death upon the scaffold. The District-Attorney, Judge MORRIS, has earned the thanks of his fellow-citizens by his persevering determination to ferret out and bring to justice the miscreants who befouled the fair fame of the City of Churches, and the result of these trials proves that his theory of the case was as correct as his zeal was commendable.

The trial of SALVADOR was concluded yesterday, the prisoner being found guilty after an absence of the jury of not over three-quarters of an hour.

The evidence of the defence was brief and comparatively unimportant, tending mainly to give the prisoner a previous good character, and contradicting in some respects the testimony of the prosecution.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., the senior counsel for the defence, who was retained by the Spanish Consul, has been unremitting in his attention to the case, and entered into its conduct with great earnestness and esprit.

He commenced summing up for the defence at noon, and spoke with great force and eloquence for two hours and a half. After a very natural reference to the position of the prisoner, and a narrative of the circumstances of the murder, he followed up the theory of the defence initiated by Mr. HYSLOP yesterday, and concluded as follows:

Gentlemen, my task is done; the decision of this case, the fate of this prisoner, is in your hands; whether the captive shall joyfully go free, or be consigned to a disgraceful and ignominious death, all depends on a few words from you. Is there anything in this world more like Omnipotence, more like the power of the Eternal, than that which you now possess? Yes, you are to decide; and as I leave the case with you, I implore you to consider it well and mercifully before you pronounce a verdict of guilty, a verdict which is to rend asunder all the tender cords that bind heart to heart, and consign this man to shame and death. For, though the ocean divides him from his distant home, there are as warm and loving hearts awaiting him in that sunny land as those which greet you here. Such a verdict must often come up in your recollections, must live forever in your minds. And in after days when the eyes of this poor prisoner shall be closed in death, when memory shall review this busy scene, should her accusing voice tell you that you have dealt hardly with a brother's life, that you have sent him to death when you had a doubt as to whether it was not your duty to restore him to life, Oh, what a moment that would be, how like a cancer would that remembrance prey upon your hearts. But if, on the other hand, having rendered a contrary verdict, you feel that there should have been a conviction, that sentiment will be easily satisfied; you will say, "If I erred it was on the side of mercy, thank God; I incurred no hazard of condemning a man I thought might be innocent." How different the memory from that which may come in any calm moment, by day or by night, knocking at the door of your hearts, and reminding you that in a case where you were doubtful, by your verdict, you sent an innocent man to disgrace and death. Oh! gentlemen, pronounce no such verdict, I beseech you, but on the most certain, clear and solid grounds. If you err, for your own sake as well as his, keep on the side of humanity, preserve yourselves from so bitter a memory. I have somewhere heard or read a story from one of those transcendental German writers, which tells us that when the Almighty intended to create man, the various angels of His attributes came in their order before Him, and spoke of His purpose. Truth said: "Create him not, Father; he will deny the right, deny his obligations to Thee, and deny the sacred and inviolate truth, him not, Father; he will fill the earth with injustice and therefore create him not." Justice said: "Create wrong; he will desecrate Thy holy temple, do deeds of violence and blood, and in the very first generation will wantonly kill his brother; therefore, create him not." But gentle Mercy knelt by the throne and whispered: "Create him, Father; I will be with him in all his wanderings; I will follow his wayward steps and by the lessons which he shall learn from the experience of his own errors, I will bring him back to Thee," and thus, concludes the writer, "learn, oh, man, mercy to thy fellow-man, if thou would'st bring him back to thee and God." It has been contended at different times that a jury has nothing to do with *Mercy;* that there is a Governor somewhere, a good, kind-hearted man, who may exercise it if he chooses, but that you have no right to show it. And pray, who are you? Before you took your seats in that box you were but men, just men, kind men and merciful men, and when you leave it you will be the same again; but according to such a theory, you are but mathematical calculators, with no more sympathies than if you were statues. Is this the right of trial by jury? Is this the principle our fathers contended for? If it be, I can only say it is not worth the struggle they made for it. I agree that you have no right to show mercy where the facts do not warrant it; but it is your duty alone to consider these facts, put them together, and upon them found your verdict. In examining these facts, may not one judge of them more kindly than another, and hence ascribe better motives? The law says the criminal shall be punished, but it is your duty to ascertain who is the criminal. I ask your sober judgment on this case, but it is *right* that that judgment be tempered with mercy. I am no advocate, gentlemen, of any criminal licentiousness. I desire that society may be protected, that the laws of my country may be enforced. Any other state of things I should deplore; but I have examined this case, I think, carefully and calmly; I see much to regret, much that I wish had not happened, but I see *no murder, no felony.* Gentlemen, the case is closed. Again I ask you to consider well, before you pronounce a verdict which will consign the prisoner to a felon's grave. I wish to excite no poor unmanly sympathy, I appeal to no low and groveling spirit. He is a man, you are men, and I only want that sympathy that man can give to man. I thank you kindly for your attention. I only ask that you will examine this case carefully and impartially, and may the God of all mercies be with you in your deliberation, assist you in the performance of your duty, and teach you to judge your fellow-being as you hope to be judged hereafter. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF JUDGE MORRIS.

The District-Attorney, Judge MORRIS, then addressed the jury on behalf of the people. Necessarily, his speech was substantially the same as that delivered at the Gonzales trial, and was characterized by the same intensity of expression and manner which is so natural and proves so successful with this officer.

He commenced by alluding to the horror which was produced in the minds of the community on the morning of the 23d of November last, by the recital of the story of the discovery of the body of JOSE GARCIA OTERO in the City Park, who had evidently come to his death at the hands of assassins—for the instruments of death found showed that there was more than one person engaged in the murder. At an early hour in the evening, at least by 9:30 o'clock, in a public thoroughfare where large numbers of persons pass, the deed was committed, and it is not strange that the circumstance should have excited a deep feeling, but it was an entirely different feeling from that alluded to by the counsel for the defence. In all my connection with this case never has there been on the part of the citizens of Brooklyn a disposition to take this case out of the ordinary legal channels, nor is there any feeling against him for the part he has taken in defence of his client. This is not a community of mob law. We are strangers to lynch law. We endeavor to enforce the law in the manner pointed out to us by that law. Would it not be strange if a stranger from a distant land, a man of respectability should thus be horribly butchered in our midst, and no feeling of indignation be excited. I trust in God that such a day will never come. The community have been aroused because such a crime can be committed in the early hours of evening in our midst, and it is proper that it should be. If a stranger had listened to the counsel for the defence from beginning to end, had been asked who is the prisoner, he would have answered VEILA. FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR is the prisoner whom you are to try, and not VEILE. VEILA has nothing to do with the case. Never in a court of justice was a more infamous attack made on any man than has been made on VEILA. We do this because the learned judge will charge you that it has nothing whatever to do with this case. There is no evidence to support the theory of the defence or to sustain the imputation that has been cast on VEILA. I ask you to look at the testimony of FRANK VEILA, and I venture the assertion that never in your experience, or the Judge on the bench, has he ever seen a witness that made a better appearance on the stand than FRANK VIELA. Look at his manner on the stand and tell me if you can wherein he prevaricated, or failed to give a reasonable answer to all the questions put to him. I shall say but a few words in regard to the question of time. To talk about the time it takes cars to go here or there is mere bosh. There are but two questions in this case, and you can't escape the conclusion to which they lead. Do you doubt that FRANK VEILA was in the Hotel de Cuba on the evening of the 22d, before half past nine o'clock. VIELA says so, and FAU says so. He says it was from a quarter to half past nine. MARY SULLIVAN says so, and repeated efforts have been made to make MARY SULLIVAN believe that she was mistaken in that matter. The counsel for the defence tried and Mrs. FLORES tried, but she still remains positive that FAU and VIELA were in the room in the Hotel de Cuba before 9:30. JENNIE SANDS was put on the stand for the defence to prove that MARY SULLIVAN was not in the room, because she had no key, but Mrs. FLORES tells you that JENNIE SANDS herself gave MARY SULLIVAN the key of the room, so that she might attend to it. Then take the time at which the murdered man and the assassins were seen at Evans' Hotel, and at precisely the same time VIELA is proved to have been at the Hotel de Cuba. The counsel referred to the further evidence of VIELA, and GANSANI as to VIELA's presence in Broadway at 11 o'clock. The counsel for the defence says he told a falsehood about the gold. Is not his explanation reasonable? He goes to the Hotel de Barcelona on the following morning and asks for PELLICIER, when he is told of the murder, and then his suspicions are aroused and he wants to have him arrested. He comes over to the station-house, and is shown the gloves, and he immediately says they are his, and the prisoner refuses to speak with him. The counsel says the witness, PHILLIPS, is mistaken; that he don't describe the hats exactly. There was an object in leaving the hat at the place where the other hats were purchased; and I venture the prediction that if we had not found out where those hats were purchased, you would never have had the pleasure of looking at them. Is there any dispute that OTERO and GONZALES were in EVANS' on the night of the 22d? Well, then, who was the third one? Has any one attempted to describe VIELA? The prisoner had whiskers when he was arrested; he has not got them now. In addition to this, PELLICIER himself says he was the third man; he said so to Capt. WADDY; he said so to Capt. SMITH, and when the counsel says that this prisoner can't converse in English, he tells you what is not true, and he knows what I am saying now. When Capt. WADDY asked him if he knew the place where they had drank the night before, he said "Yes;" and when they were passing the place, without anything being said by Capt. WADDY, "That's the place." The defence admits that the prisoner was in the park on the night of the murder. Of course he was. The District-Attorney then went on to show, from a diagram, the place where the murder was committed, and where the razors and other articles were found, to show that the theory of the defence as to the prisoner's having entered the park after the murder was committed, in the manner stated by the counsel for the defence. He then went on at great length to analyze the evidence in the case, and concluded with a brilliant invocation for justice in the interest of a wronged and outraged community, which was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

THE CHARGE.

Judge GILBERT's charge was brief, pertinent and fair, leaning strongly toward the case of the prosecution, as a candid statement could not well avoid doing.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired about 5¼ o'clock, and returned after an absence of three quarters of an hour.

THE CLERK, (MR. STEVENS)—Have you agreed upon a verdict?

FOREMAN—We have.

MR. STEVENS—How say you, do you find SALVADOR, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or not guilty?

FOREMAN—Guilty of murder in the first degree.

The jury were polled with the same result.

The prisoner, who is a small, inoffensive looking man, with scarcely an indication of intelligence, received the announcement without emotion; and on being taken off by Sheriff MCNAMEE, remarked that another man would stand his trial before long, glancing significantly at the witness VIELA.

On Monday next THEODORE YATES will be tried for the murder of a policeman.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for Water Supplies—The Sewerage System—The Reservoirs, &c.—Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Past Year.

From the report of the Croton Aqueduct Department for the year 1865, it appears that the receipts from water-rents and penalties amounted during that period to $975,333 59. The receipts from the same sources in 1864, were $907,234 27, the increase therefore in 1865 is $67,099 32. While this increase is in part due to the annual enlargement of the area of water distribution, and to the corresponding addition to the annual water-rents, it yet is in a great degree attributable to the valuable experience gained and the vigilance exercised by the officers and clerks in the Bureau of the Water Registrar.

The permits for taps in water-pipes yielded $4,964; for connections with sewers, $16,393 30; for construction of vaults, $17,454 64; sale of old materials, $538,-43; making a grand total of $1,013,683 96, against $945,845 79 in 1864.

During the year considerable repairs have been made to the aqueduct, the cost of which have been greater than at first supposed. The renewal of the retaining walls will considerably increase the expenditures of the department for some time to come.

CHANGE OF AQUEDUCT LINE.

In April last an act was passed by the Legislature, containing the following clause:

"That part of the Croton Aqueduct in the City of New-York, south of Ninety-second-street and west of the Eighth-avenue, is hereby discontinued, and the Croton Aqueduct Department is hereby authorized and directed, in their discretion, to make the necessary excavation and construct a branch aqueduct, and also sewers and drains, or to lay iron pipes, from the present line of the Croton Aqueduct, at some point between the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue and the new reservoir in the Central Park to the old reservoir in the said Park, through the Eighth-avenue and the Central Park."

The contract for grading the line and laying the pipes was awarded to J. L. BROWN and JOHN WETHERALL, of this city, at a total cost of $64,682. All of this work is now in progress, and including influent and effluent chambers and contingencies, will cost, when completed, about $310,081.

Contracts for furnishing the pipe have been entered into with S. FULTON & Co., of Philadelphia, and with R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry; the former having a contract for 2,079 tons of six feet pipe—total cost, $153,014; the latter having a contract for 610 tons—total costs, $52,395.

Speaking of this change the Commissioners say:

It is not the purpose of this Board to criticise here the propriety of the legislative act requiring this change. It has been contemplated for several years past, and was opposed by this Board until opposition became injudicious and useless; and we can now only hope that the work thus ordered will not be made a precedent for further disturbance of the aqueduct at other points within the city limits. Such disturbance will always be expensive and prejudicial.

The greater part of the property affected by the embankments of the aqueduct was so affected at the time it was purchased by its present owners. So much of it as may be still in the possession of those who owned it at the time of the construction of the aqueduct was liberally paid for when purchased, and the damage, if any, to the adjacent property fully agreed upon and settled.

Neither recent purchasers nor original proprietors, therefore, can find just excuse for asking for any change whatever in the construction of the aqeduct, on the assertion of damage to individuals' pieces of land, and when the necessary grading of a whole section of the city imperatively calls for a change, the cost should, in the opinion of this board, be levied upon the parties benefitted, and not, as in the present instance, upon the whole city, for to the city as a whole the change is the reverse of beneficial.

THE HIGH SERVICE AND STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

From various causes neither of these works has been commenced. In regard to the storage reservoirs, which are to be located in Westchester County, the report says:

"The final adoption of a site and the commencement of work has been delayed by a misunderstanding as to the terms on which a portion of the land on the site at first adopted could be procured. As the cost of the land is a material item in the cost of the whole work, it may easily be the turning-point of advantage between two sites under consideration.

Until, therefore, the negotiations for the land have been brought to some definite conclusion, no progress in actual work can be made. It is believed, however, that all the necessary preliminaries will be completed within the next month."

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

The Commissioners say: At the moment of writing this report, although the old sewers are giving way in many directions, and are subject to constantly accumulating filth, there is no money left in the hands of the department to either repair or cleanse, in any instance, any of the existing sewers. We would, on behalf of the public, respectfully yet urgently ask that the Common Council will take the earliest opportunity to remedy the omission of your predecessors, and furnish us with such means as will enable us to improve the sanitary condition of our present sewers.

In regard to the new sewerage system the report says:

A large part of the city has been laid out as provided by the law, and maps of districts Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been prepared, approved, and copies of the same filed with the proper departments.

Their location and extent will be seen in the following table:

Dists. No.	Streets.	Avenues.	Outlets.	Areas. Acres.
1	59th to 81st	8th and N. R.	At 66th-st., N.R.	354
1½	53d to 64th	9th and N. R.	At 59th-st., N.R.	175 36-100
2	34th to 59th	5th and N. R.	At 42d-st., N.R.	606 2-100
5	28th to 45th	5th and E. R.	At 34th-st., E.R.	285
6	44th to 70th	5th and E. R.	At 49th-st., E.R.	760 36-100
7	58th to 70th	3d and E. R.	At 61st-st., E.R.	149 25-100
8	68th to 91st	5th and E. R.	At 74th-st., E.R.	714
Total				3,034 99.100

(4¾ square miles.)

In these seven districts considerable work has been done during the latter part of the season. Contracts have also been made on which there has been fair progress, and which will be mostly finished during the coming year.

The following table gives the gross length of all the sewers hitherto constructed in these several districts, as well as the total length of all sizes remaining to be built, according to the arrangement laid down:

Districts.	Sewers now built. lin. ft.	Sewers to be built. lin. ft.	Total lengths. lin. ft.
1	2,500	77,110	79,610
1½	2,500	29,700	32,200
2	100,950	42,850	143,800
5	59,350	20,150	79,500
6	56,250	60,140	116,390
7	3,450	25,365	28,815
8	17,100	93,750	110,850
Totals	239,600 45 37-100 mls.	349,065 66 11-100 mls.	588,665 111 49-100 mls.

The Commissioners complain of the obstructions which the street railways present to the proper construction, repair and cleaning of the sewers, the tracks being laid so close together that the necessary excavations cannot be made. At the same time additional difficulties have been thrown in the way by some of the railway companies.

REPAIRS TO STREETS.

The unexpended balance from 1864, under this head was	$33,117 47
The appropriation for the year 1865, was	100,000 00
	$133,117 47
The amount expended was	62,571 25
Leaving a balance of	$70,546 22

Contracts to the extent of 43,173 superficial yards of new stone block pavements were made during the year, in addition to which 1,810 superficial yards have been laid at private expense. The aggregate, viz.: 44,983 superficial yards, is much less than the quantity generally laid in each year.

Cobble-stone pavements have been laid in several streets, the aggregate quantity being 11,366 superficial yards.

WATER PIPES.

During the past year 12,938 lineal feet of six-inch and 6,520 lineal feet of twelve-inch interior diameter main pipes have been laid, being a total of 3 miles 3,618 lineal feet, which, added to the quantity previously laid, makes the grand total of 298 miles 1,672 lineal feet of main water pipes.

Eighty-three new fire hydrants have been placed in different parts of the city during the year.

The amount available for the work of the year was	$213,676 63
Amount expended	153,239 72
Unexpended	$60,436 91

THE CASE OF THE METEOR.

The Alleged Privateer yet in Port—The Owners Desire to File Bonds—United States District-Attorney Dickinson Visited by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and Joseph H. Choate, Esq.—The Vessel held—The Libel.

A rumor was set afloat yesterday that the alleged privateer *Meteor* had been allowed to proceed to sea, the order of the court to hold her having been revoked. This story was soon discovered to be without any foundation in fact, by United States Marshal MURRAY, who stated that his officers were still on board the vessel, and that they must remain there until she was released by the regular process of law.

During the day the fact that the *Meteor*, notwithstanding her great quality for speed, would not be allowed to traverse space at random, was confirmed by the action of the United States District-Attorney, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in the case. It appears that this vessel was not seized on any mere flimsy affidavit, but for reasons abundantly sufficient to justify the government in preventing her leaving port. When the officers from Marshal MURRAY's office went on board, they discovered a large quantity of thick planking, such as would be needed to construct a forward gundeck, and this fact, in conjunction with the representations of the Spanish authorities, to the effect that a 300-pound swivel gun had been put on board, or was intended to be put on board, provided ground for the suspicion that all was not right. Up till yesterday afternoon, the owners of the vessel had made no offer to have her searched, so the hatches still remain unopened. They do no not profess that there is any freight on board, nothing beyond the one thousand tons of coal necessary for use at sea, yet the vessel is loaded down heavily with something. It is supposed that beneath the hatches will be discovered a large quantity of powder, balls, guns and other warlike material. That, however, will not be revealed until a search has been instituted as to the nature of the cargo. The *Meteor* has on board about fifty-one or fifty-two seamen, and it is said that she can make about eighteen miles an hour under canvas. She is rated as the speediest craft ever launched upon the American waters.

Yesterday, about noon, the first application on the part of the owners of the *Meteor*, to the United States government, was made through their counsel, Messrs. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, in company with Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts. The latter gentlemen had been telegraphed for in great haste, and came from Boston immediately to use his influence on behalf of the *Meteor*. The gentleman named had a long interview with Mr. DICKINSON, during which they urged the respectability of the vessel and the honest intentions indulged for her voyage. They argued the propriety of the government accepting competent bonds and permitting the vessel to proceed on her business at once. But the United States District Attorney could not flinch from the position already assumed, and declined having anything to do with bonds, and decided to hold the vessel to await the further action of the Court which ordered the seizure. So ended the hasty visit of Gov. ANDREW and the distinguished counsel.

The owners of the *Meteor*, R. B. & J. M. FORBES, of Boston, deny all knowledge of any intention of an illegal enterprise of the kind suspected, and claim that their vessel was bound to Panama for purely commercial purposes. The agents of the vessel are Messrs. WM. CARY & Co. Her length is 261 feet; width, 34 feet 8 inches; depth, 16 feet 4 inches, and her measurement 1,480 tons. Her machinery, which is below the water-line, was made in Greenock, Scotland. It is represented by some persons who sympathize strongly with the owners of the *Meteor*, that they intend to institute legal proceedings against the United States officers who have detained their vessel. This is not at all probable, however, inasmuch as the government could not well avoid taking the course it has, while in receipt of the following:

FORMAL COMPLAINT.

[Received Jan. 23, 1866.]

CONSULADA DE ESPANA EN NUEVA-YORK.

No. ——.

To Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney:

The undersigned, Acting Consul at the port of New-York of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, being duly sworn, doth depose and complain before your Honor, that a certain steam vessel called the *Meteor*, now in the harbor of New-York, has been and is being fitted out in the port of New-York, with intent that the said steamship shall, in violation of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, be employed in the service of the government of Chili to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects and property of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, a government with whom the United States are at peace.

And this deponent further complains that the said *Meteor* is of a build to especially adapt her to be used as a belligerent cruiser as aforesaid, and that she intends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of your honor, to commit hostilities as aforesaid.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully prays that your honors will be graciously pleased to issue mandate to the Marshal of the United States, to seize said steam vessel, and restrain her departure and do such other things in respect thereto, as to your honor may appear just and proper.

Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1866.

LIUZ LOPEZ DE AYRE Y NOEL,
Acting Spanish Consul.

Sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, 1866.
JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner.

In view of the importance attached to the case, it was deemed best to file an amended libel of information in the court, and yesterday this was done. The following is the

AMENDED LIBEL:

To Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York:

The libel of information of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, who prosecutes for the United States in this behalf, and being present in court in his own proper person in the name and in behalf of the said United States, against the steamship *Meteor*, her tackle aforesaid and furniture, together with all material, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, in a cause of seizure and forfeiture, alleged as follows:

First—That the said steamship or vessel *Meteor* is now lying in the port of New-York, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of the burden of ten tons and upward, within the Southern District of New-York and within the jurisdiction of this court, and is ready to sail for certain places to the attorney of the United States unknown, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities in the service of the government of Chili against the subjects, citizens and property of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace.

Second—That the said steamship or vessel *Meteor* has, on the 23d day of January, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New-York aforesaid, been fitted out and armed by certain persons, to the said attorney unknown, with intent that such steamship or vessel should be employed in the service of the agents of the government of Chili, to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the aforesaid government of Spain, with which the United States then were and now are at peace, as aforesaid.

The third, fourth and fifth paragraphs are in similar form. They charge that persons were "knowingly concerned" in fitting out the vessel, as already alleged. The sixth paragraph is:

"*Sixth*—That all and singular the matters hereinbefore, secondly, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly articulated, are all and each of them contrary to the second section of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1818, entitled 'An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.'

That by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the said act, the said steamship, her tackle, &c., &c., arms, &c., became forfeited. That all and singular the premises aforesaid are and were true, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and of this honorable court.

Wherefore the said Attorney of the United States, on behalf of the United States, prays the usual process and monition of this honorable court against the said steamship, now under seizure by the Marshal of this district aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition, in this behalf to be made; and that all persons interested in the said steamship and her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition aforesaid may be cited to answer the premises; and that all due proceedings being had thereon, this honorable court may be pleased to decree for the forfeiture aforesaid; and that the said steamship *Meteor* and her tackle, &c., arms and stores aforesaid, may be condemned for the use of the United States, according to the said act of Congress, &c.

D. S. DICKINSON,
United States District-Attorney, &c."

From all that can be learned of the case so far, it is very evident that the United States authorites have, or at least think they have, proofs in abundance to warrant them in all the steps they have taken, and sufficient to cause the forfeiture of the vessel.

The Stamped Envelope Bill Before Congress—Meeting of Manufacturers and Dealers.

A meeting was held yesterday at the store of SAMUEL, RAYNOR & Co., No. 115 William-street, to take action relative to the bill now before Congress permitting the Postmaster-General to sell stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamp impressed thereon. The meeting was attended by about twenty of the largest dealers and manufacturers in this city. Mr. GEO. H. JONES was called on to preside. In the course of the remarks made on the subject, it was stated that the number of stamped envelopes sold last year was 25,040,000, and the number of postage stamps 387,-419,000. That the price is $4 80 per thousand. If the government furnishes this large number of envelopes at the cost of the stamp merely, it will be the loser of $1,979,000 annually. It was stated that the chief reason given by the Postmaster-General in favor of the stamped envelopes is, that they are canceled by use and safer against fraud than those with the stamp attached. Mr. GEO. H. REAY said the object of the bill was to favor the American Union and Paper Stamping Company, a corporation in Washington with a capital of $1,000,000. It was further stated that by the adoption of the bill the government would also lose over $200,000 in internal revenue, while it would receive no benefit, and confer none, except on the monopoly alluded to, and would destroy the business of thousands of stationers, printers and manufacturers. It appears that there are four million envelopes manufactured daily in the United States, and that the amount of capital invested in the manufacture is $1,500,000. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to appoint a committee to go to Washington to protect the rights and interests of the trade, and to publish in the public journals a statement of the disadvantages to the government and individuals that would accrue by the passage of the bill. The committee consists of J. Q. Preble, Samuel Raynor, J. B. Hodgkins, John H. Hall, Samuel Vernon, Henry Sanger, Cyrus White, George H. Jones, R. C. Root, Wm. H. Arthur.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

Discovery of a Series of Robberies on the New-York and Erie Railroad—Recovery of a Portion of the Goods and Arrest of the Thieves.

For some months past the officials of the New-York and Erie Railroad have been satisfied that their road was infested by a gang of thieves, whose operations for nearly eight months have been the source of constant annoyance. These robberies seem to have been carried out in the most systematic manner, and despite the vigilance of the officials and the active measures initiated by them, the thieves succeeded in eluding detection and arrest until recently. A series of claims against the company for lost baggage having been presented by different parties, amounting in the aggregate to about $10,000, the Vice-President of the road, Gen. A. S. DIVEN, determined to make another attempt at discovering the gang of thieves who were perpetrating the robberies. The assistance of Capt. GREER, of the Third Precinct, was accordingly called in, and all the facts in the case given him for his guidance. The Police-Captain detailed Detectives TILLEY and SCOTT, and Officer TULLY, of his force, to work up the case, and they at once proceeded in their investigations.

Several days elapsed, during which time the three officers made diligent search, when they became convinced that they had the right clue to the thieves. The suspected persons were ALBERT BEACH and WM. GOLDEN, aged respectively 19 and 20 years, who had been formerly in the employment of the company as newsboys, and subsequently as brakesmen, but who had been discharged just about the time that the robberies had first commenced. Both of the young men were accordingly arrested, and committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING. While engaged in ferreting out the thieves, the detectives learned that a certain portion of the missing property had been sold to citizens residing at Port Jervis, in Orange County, N. J., and they made an inquiry at that place. Their efforts were so far successful that they obtained a quantity of silk dresses, shawls, overcoats, and other articles of personal apparel, besides a great variety of miscellaneous baggage, which they learned had been disposed of by the prisoners at rates far below their real value. All of this property was seized by the detectives, and it now awaits identification by the lawful owners.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

From the information gleaned by the officers who so successfully traced out the audacious and active perpetrators of these robberies, we learn that the plan adopted by the prisoners for the successful execution of their operations, was to jump aboard the baggage-car of the through night express train, for Buffalo and the west, as the train emerged from the Jersey City Depot, and then unlock the door of the car with false keys, during the temporary absence of the baggage-master. On gaining an entrance they would make a selection among the trunks and packages lying in the car, and as the train would slacken speed as it reached a bridge or station, they would pitch their booty overboard, jumping after it as they did so. By this system the thieves gained a large amount of plunder, and it was continued for some time with perfect success. They frequently varied the monotony of their extensive operations by entering the sleeping cars, while the passengers were at supper at Suffern's Station, and carryingoff any little article or satchel that might be lying loose about the berths, frequently obtaining property of considerable value. In this manner umbrellas, overcoats, shawls, and occasionally a carpet-bag, would disappear from the cars, and the conductor was constantly worried by the owners, who demanded some explanation, which he could not afford.

The reason that suspicion did not attach itself to the two men arrested is that none of the employes on the road, conductors, brakesmen or baggage masters, were seemingly aware that the prisoners had been discharged by the Company, therefore they were allowed to be on the train without hindrance, and no suspicion attached itself to them in relation to the robberies.

A warrant for the accused having been issued by Justice PINNEY, of Port Jervis, N. J., the prisoners will be surrendered to-day by Justice DOWLING, and conveyed to that place for trial.

At the time of their arrest a russet valise was found in their possession; on one of the straps was stamped, "S. S. and J. A. BEDARD." This valise is supposed to have been stolen last Sunday on the regular express train. Among the goods stolen the night of Dec. 3, was a trunk filled with valuable imported silks and shawls, and valued at over $1,500. The trunk was the property of Mr. RICHARD D. SLEVIN, of Louisville, Ky., and a portion of its contents was recovered among other things at Port Jervis. Mr. JOHN WYBERT, residing at No. 17 Sixth-street, had a package of goods stolen from the train which left Jersey City on the evening of Nov. 26. The goods were found in the possession of the prisoners, and have since been fully identified by the owner. The list of claimants against the company and the several amounts have not yet been made public, but Detectives TILLEY and SCOTT are in hopes of recovering nearly every article stolen by BEACH and GOLDEN. Capt. GREER and the officers detailed to work up the case deserve much credit for the successful conduct of their investigations. The officers desire to acknowledge the untiring assistance of Mr. JAMES J. POST, general baggage-master of the road.

THE MANHATTAN HOMICIDE.

Investigation before Coroner Wildey—Verdict of the Jury—The Mate Committed to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of MARTIN HALEY, a fireman on board the steamer *Manhattan*, who died during Tuesday night from the effects of a wound received at the hands of HENRY CURWIN, the second mate, as already reported in the TIMES of yesterday. From the statements made at the time of the occurrence it appeared that the mate had been attacked and discharged his pistol in self-defence. The evidence offered before the jury, however, somewhat changed the facts, and in their estimation it failed to justify the mate in his action. The following is the evidence of the principal witnesses:

Edward Downing, sworn: I reside at No. 37 Washington-street; am a fireman on the steamship *Manhattan:* yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, deceased and I were in the forecastle; he left there to go to work; at the forecastle met the prisoner; the prisoner was cursing the mess boy; deceased asked him why he called him names; the prisoner replied angrily; they continued to quarrel together, and soon after commenced to shove one another; I tried to separate them; the deceased was drunk, and I could not get him away; deceased said he would fight; the prisoner struck deceased on the nose; they then commenced to fight together; the prisoner attempted to strike deceased after this with a hammer, but I prevented him; the engineer came along and ordered me away; I wanted to go away, and had proceeded some eight or ten feet, when I heard the report of a pistol; I turned around, and saw deceased lying on the deck and the prisoner putting the pistol in his pocket; deceased was a fireman; the prisoner was second mate of the vessel; when the two were struggling I think the deceased had the best of the prisoner.

James R. Coulter, sworn: I reside at No. 266 West Forty-ninth-street; I am bookkeeper for a stevedore; yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was on the Steamer *Manhattan*, lying at pier No. 3 North River; I was near the forward hatch; my attention was attracted by loud talking between deceased and prisoner; soon after I heard a scuffling behind me, I turned around and saw deceased and the prisoner in a fight; they were separated, and shortly afterward commenced to fight again; saw the prisoner soon after take hold of a hatchet that was lying near; that was taken away from him, at that time deceased was advancing toward the prisoner; I turned around just then and lost sight of them; immediately afterward I heard the report of a pistol; I turned around and saw deceased lying on the deck with a wound in the forehead; the prisoner was putting up his pistol at this time; there were some eight or ten men standing around the two while they were fighting; they seemed to be firemen; they made no attack on the prisoner.

Several other witnesses were examined, and their depositions went to show that the quarrel and subsequent fight was confined to the mate and the deceased, and it did not appear that the prisoner had been driven to the side of the ship before using his pistol. The principal points of the testimony of DOWNING and COULTER were corroborated by the subsequent witnesses.

DR. WHITE, of the New-York Hospital, deposed to making a post-mortem examination, and testified to the condition and death of HALEY. He found that a ball had taken effect over the left eyebrow of deceased, and had passed into the brain. In his opinion death was caused by laceration of the brain.

The testimony in the case being closed, the case was then submitted to the jury, who found the following verdict: "That the said MARTIN HALEY came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of HENRY CURWIN, on the 23d of January, 1866."

The prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and such of the witnesses as could not furnish bail for their appearance at the trial, were sent to the House of Detention. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age.

The Revenue Service.

PETITION OF THE OFFICERS FOR AN INCREASE OF PAY.

A petition will shortly be presented to Congress by the officers of the revenue service, asking that their rate of pay be increased to an equality with the pay of officers of the same rank in the navy. This is a movement in the right direction, and we are only surprised that steps have not been taken in this matter before. The revenue service is quite as important a branch of the government as the naval, and now that the war is over, the duties of revenue officers are much more arduous than those of naval officers. The same qualifications are necessary as in the navy, and the examinations for promotion are quite as difficult to pass. There is a great discrepancy in the pay of the higher ranks, as, for instance, a captain in revenue service is only paid $1,800 per annum, the assimilating rank in the navy (Lieutenant Commander) is paid $2,343. We give a table, showing the amount of pay in both services:

Naval.	Per annum.	Revenue.	Per annum.
Lieut. Commander	$2,343	Captain	$1,800
Lieutenant	1,875	1st Lieutenant	1,400
Master	1,500	2d Lieutenant	1,200
Ensign	1,200	3d Lieutenant	900
Chief Engineer	2,200	Chief Engineer	1,400
1st Asst. Engineer	1,500	1st Asst. Engineer	1,200
2d Asst. Engineer	1,300	2d Asst. Engineer	900

In addition to their pay the above-named grades of naval officers are allowed one ration per day, which in a year amounts to $109 50, while the corresponding ranks in the revenue service are not allowed any ration money whatever. Another grievance is that there is no provision made for the old age of the revenue officer, while the superannuated naval officer is cared for by the government until his death, and then his heirs are entitled to a pension. These inequalities have long been a source of just complaint, and we hope that the petition we have spoken of will meet with a favorable reception in Congress, and that a fair remuneration will be allowed to a body of men whose services are acknowledged to be of much importance to the mercantile community and the nation at large.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTER HUGH M'CULLOCH.

The new revenue cutter *McCulloch* was built by J. T. FARDY & BROTHER, of Baltimore, and is a fine side-wheel steamer of 500 tons burden. She carries three guns, and is allowed to be the fastest vessel in the service. The *McCulloch* is now at New-Orleans, but her cruising-ground will be from the Sabine River to Apalachicola, Fla. She is commanded by Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, and has attached to her the following officers: First Lieut., H. P. Hamlin; Second Lieut., E. P. Collins; Third Lieut., T. B. Mullett; Chief-Engineer, M. T. Chevers; First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Case; Second Assistant Engineer, E. F. Hedden; Boatswain, Stephen Cann; Gunner, Thomas Clarke; Carpenter, Douglass Thompson.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

BURGLARY IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

Mr. CORNELIUS D. EARLE, who resides at No. 91 West Eleventh-street, stated that at an early hour yesterday morning his premises were entered by burglars. It appears that about 1:30 o'clock the servant girl, DOLORES SANCHES, who sleeps in the basement, heard a man moving about the house and saw some one scratch a match on the wall. She went up stairs and gave an alarm, when Mr. EARLE got up and went down stairs, accompanied by a friend, his mother and sister. After making due search they found a back basement window forced open, and the basement door unbolted from the outside and also open. Making further search a man was found concealed beneath a large desk in the basement, and the complainant and his friend, Mr. RUNKLE, held the intruder until the arrival of Officer SHARPE, of the Ninth Precinct, who answered an alarm given by Miss EARLE. The man arrested gave the name of JOHN DELMONT, and on searching him a knife and four wax tapers and matches, such as are usually carried by burglars, were found in his pockets. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail. DELMONT is a native of Georgia and 28 years of age, and lives nowhere. He was quite insolent when arraigned, stating that he had served in the rebel army, and claimed to have killed many Yankees.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

TRAPPING A PICKPOCKET.

Mr. CHARLES F. GAUSS, residing at St. Louis, Mo., but temporarily stopping at Sweeney's Hotel, in Chatham-street, made a complaint against CHARLES WINROW, charging him with grand larceny. He stated that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night he was riding in a Fourth-avenue car; that shortly after he entered the car a gang of pickpockets gathered about him, conducting themselves in a disorderly manner. One of the men subsequently left the car, and immediately after Mr. GAUSS missed his gold watch, valued at $250, finding his guard-chain twisted and broken. He followed the gang, but lost track of them, so he gave an alarm by shouting "Police." At the same time Sergeant QUINN, of the Sixth Precinct, who was passing, saw the man run into a porter-house, on the corner of Canal and Baxter streets, and at once gave pursuit. Noticing that the fellow had gone through the door on the Canal-street side he quietly took up his position at the door leading from the porter-house into Baxter-street. Scarcely had he gained the door than the accused opened it and found himself a prisoner, dropping at the same moment the missing time-piece, when it was secured by the Sergeant. WINROW was committed for trial without bail.

DIAMOND RING ROBBERY.

THEODORE TORRENS was arrested by Detective VAUGHAN yesterday, on a charge of having stolen two diamond rings, valued at $208, from MARIA ROGERS, who resides at No. 46 Forsyth-street. On being arrested TORRENS acknowledged the fact, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PORK THIEVES.

Officer GILBERT, of the Harbor Police, arrested on Tuesday evening, two men named THOMAS NUGENT and EDWARD FARRELL, on a charge of having stolen a barrel of pork, valued at $50, rolling it away from in front of Mr. GEORGE W. ROCKWELL'S store, No. 233 Front-street. They then employed a carman to carry the pork to No. 62 James-street, where it was sold to a sister of a man well known to the police, for $23. The prisoners were committed for trial. The property was subsequently recovered. NUGENT is well-known to the police as an old offender, and is also under indictment for stealing a barrel of whisky on the 6th of December.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COTTON THIEVES.—Two truck drivers named SAMUEL TUCKER and LEWIS HORSMAN, in the employ of LAREW & WOOLEY, No. 126 Water-street, New-York, were arrested yesterday by Capt. DAVIS and Officer SCHACK, of the Hoboken Police, on a charge of stealing cotton. It appears that for some months past the accused parties have been engaged in hauling cotton from New-York to the Bremen and Hamburg docks in Hoboken, and during that time a large quantity of cotton has disappeared in an unaccountable manner. The matter was placed in the hands of Capt. DAVIS, who for several days past has kept a close watch upon TUCKER and HORSMAN, and by this means discovered that while crossing from New-York to Hoboken they were in the habit of abstracting cotton from the bales, which they put into sacks, and left them in a cigar-store until they had delivered their loads, and then carried the sacks to New-York and disposed of them and contents. Recorder AVERY committed the prisoners to jail for trial.

THE $9,000 JEWELRY ROBBERY.—The examination in the case of CHARLES and LEWIS LINDALLES, of New-York, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $9,000 worth of jewelry from the manufactory of BALDWIN & Co., of Newark, was concluded before Justice SANFORD yesterday. The Justice considered the evidence sufficiently conclusive to warrant the holding of the parties for the action of the Grand Jury, and therefore committed them in default of bail.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCUTTLE.—On Sunday night the house of J. L. PHELPS, Esq., No. 62 John-street, was saved by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph from burglars, who had broken open his scuttle. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Jan. 31	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 12	Havre	New-York.
Java	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 13	Southampton	New-York.
Fulton	Jan. 16	Havre	New-York.
The Queen	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York.
Britannia	Jan. 20	Glasgow	New-York.
Africa	Jan. 20	Liverpool	Boston.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

Eagle	Jan. 24	N. Y.	Havana.
Winchester	Jan. 27	N. Y.	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 27	N. Y.	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 29	N. Y.	Havana and Nassau.
North America	Jan. 29	N. Y.	Rio.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 1	N. Y.	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—A. Bondine, New-York; Mrs. Windsor and daughter, New-York; W. H. Campbell, Texas; Miss North, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. North, Connecticut; Mme. Parepa, Miss Beddows, Mr. and Mrs. Knipe, Philadelphia; Wm. Mitchell, St. Louis; L. H. Leathe, St. Louis; C. J. Paterson, Thos. Paterson, Philadelphia; E. Miller, London; Mrs. W. H. Wickham, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, New-York; Mrs. Douglas, New-York; E. S. Ormsbee, Providence; C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia; Thos. Prosser, New-York; E. U. Adams, Paris; Mrs. J. S. Walker, Toronto; Miss A. Young, New-York; Jno. Watson, New-York; C. Lorsel, F. Baume, Mexico; J. Conklin, New-York; Miss B. E. Matteson, Chicago; Miss Foley, England; F. Cabaux, Chas. Gunther, G. W. Hennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grenelle, Mr. and Mrs. James Renwick, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Forsyth, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adams, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cramp, Montreal; Miss Buck, New-York; W. F. Clerk, Jersey City; H. A. Hatch, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. C. Adams, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Negroponte, 2 children and servant, New-York; Joseph Still, Liverpool; F. F. Prunkard, New-York; James Young, Liverpool; C. Kaufmann, C. Lantenen, New-York; R. Watson, Miss E. Watson, Miss Eliza Watson, New-York; Mrs. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, 2 children and servant, New-York; Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, California; R. B. Dickey, Master A. Cameron, Toronto; J. D. Kennedy, England; Jno. Egli, New-York; P. H. Wallace, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Cahn, California; John Butterworth, Jas. Pelling, England; S. Hoffman, E. Dreyfuss, California; J. Hopper, New-York; Mrs. Markwitz, Cuba; H. O. Briggs, Boston; C. Boyels, England; Robert Parker, Liverpool; Jos. Walker, Toronto; J. Scoville, Buffalo; P. R. Macdonald, Scotland; Dr. Langley, J. Roberts, Quebec; Geo. S. Scott, J. Timm, Montreal; S. Kingan, New-York; C. G. Memminger, Jr., Charleston; A. H. Mitchell, St. Louis; J. H. F. Folkers, E. Soly, New-York; Geo. O. Evans, Philadelphia; John C. Yorston, New-York; H. W. McKay, Jersey City; J. Russell, New-York; A. Brown, Montreal; E. H. King, Montreal; G. A. Vagt, New-York; A. Bunten, Montreal; George Stead, New-York; Hon. Jno. Rose, Montreal; L. G. Watson, England; S. S. Morphey, Charles Griffith, New-York; W. Butcher, jr., England; W. Scott, Montreal; H. B. Renwick, New-York; Jno. Sellar, England; J. P. Scharff, G. A. Chamberlin, New-York; W. Collie, England; W. H. Stuart, Liverpool; C. Tonge, Manchester; A. Rood, C. Rosa, New-York; A. Weiss, Louisiana; P. Daso, Spain; Dr. W. Lamorn, A. M. Duane, New-York; Samuel Moritz, Master J. Brenner, California; G. M. Hinckley, James Jones, Boston; Henry Brown, James Picken, New-York; Thomas Tugby, Mr. Van Wisker, J. F. Ellis, Thos. Prinder, Thos. Loveze.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—E. H. Bacon, Jas. Lee, D. Post, A. Einstein, R. O. Burnhous, N. S. Finney, J. T. Ackley, Mr. Schaefer, Capt. Kinsley, H. Schiller, J. M. Roberts, L. Ullman, F. Muir, C. Jordan, L. Elliot and wife, C. Stevens, and 6 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon sets.... 2 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 3 07 | Hell Gate... 4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia; Eagle, Lawrence, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Winchester, Gregory, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Steam yacht Octavia, (Br.,) Gill, Havana, McAndrew & Warren.

Barks N. T. Bell, Hutchings, Mobile, Van Brunt & Slaght; Heroine, Nickerson, Malta and Gibraltar, Bassett & Nickerson; Brilliant, Colburn, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Kurea, Sprague, Rio Grande, via Wilmington, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners Elta, Russell, Lavacca and Indianola, Young & Carver; Kate Sargent, Smyley, Falkland Islands, I. B. Gager; Ida della Torre, Fickett, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; N. Clark, Clark, Cedar Keys, Goldthwaite & Overton; H. E. Bell, (Br.,) Manzanillia, Miller & Houghton; Elizabeth, Kelly, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Typhoon, Williams, Philadelphia, Laraway & Plymer.

Arrived.

Steamship Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool Jan. 4, Londonderry 5th, via Portland 23d at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship United States, Share, New-Orleans, via Charleston Jan. 20, with mdse. to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Having experienced heavy N. E. winds, put into Norfolk, short of coal.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Dec. 10, with mdse. and 152 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 21, experienced a hurricane from W., lasting 24 hours; barometer 27 07; sprung main-yards; from Dec. 22 to 3d inst. had a succession of violent gales from W. to N. W. Dec. 27, Wm. Cushman, seaman, fell from the foreyard overboard and was lost. 2d inst., Michael Reaman, seaman, was washed from the bowsprit and drowned. 17th, Francis Brown, seaman, died. Several of the crew are frostbitten.

Ship Herzogin Von Brabant, (Brem.,) Strohineger, Bremen 65 ds., with mdse. and 315 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. Had very heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Ship Sea Serpent, Winsor, Whampoa Oct. 21, passed Macao 22d, Anjier Nov. 16, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 11, crossed the equator Jan. 2, with teas, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales.

Ship Energie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Havre 63 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had very heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Quickstep, (of St. Kitts,) Foster, Port Antonio, Jam., Dec. 26, with bamboo to Wm. Watts. Was 8 ds. in Crooked Island Passage, with a heavy norther; been on this coast 4 ds., with heavy westerly gales; lost nearly an entire suit of sails. Saw at Fortune Island, 6th inst., brig Cayenne, of Turks Island, in a sinking condition, having been ashore at Castle Island during a heavy norther. Left no vessels.

Bark Nordskov, (Dan.,) Hansen, Malaga 58 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 7, with fruit, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Telegraph, (of Boston,) Caldwell, London 44 ds., with hemp, rags, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Fardella, Palermo Dec. 4, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 11.

Bark Bidwell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides and wool to Boyd & Hincken. Jan. 18, lat. 32 10, lon. 72 20, spoke brig G. F. Ward, from Palermo for Philadelphia, 60 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Brig Pepita, (Pruss.,) Hansen, Rio Grande 62 ds., with hides and hair to Troost, Schmidt & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales since Jan. 4; stove bulwarks, lost water-casks and everything moveable about deck and flooded the cabin. Jan. 9, Jans Hansen and Peter Baartrop, seamen, were washed overboard and lost.

Brig J. Bickmore, Rawley, Key West.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Hervey, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Whetmore, Bounce, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Standish, Rich Baltimore 5 ds., with to E. Cunard.

Schr. F. Merwin, Matthews, Fortress Monroe, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Yorktown, Va., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Sarah J. Hart, Soper, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Dayton, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Welles, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

SAILED—Steamships Scotia, Eagle, Albemarle and Saratoga.

WIND—At sunset, E., with snow.

Below.

Ship Tyro, (Br.,) Scott, from Bordeaux Nov. 16.

Schr. Jehu, (Br.)

Also, 2 ships and 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—Arr. brigs Elsey, from Port-au-Prince; Selma, from Key West; Martha A. Berry, from do.; Caroline E. Valley, from Philadelphia; bark Amy, from Smyrna.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—Sld. steamer Eastern City, Munday, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Carioca—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 32 ds. out, Jan. 4, lat. 16 N., lon. 58 10.

Dashing Wave—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, no date, lat. 33 40 S., lon. 29 37 F.

Ida—brig, of St. John, N. B., with both topmasts carried away, was seen Dec. 8, lat. 50 05, lon. 22 02.

Tonawanda—steamer, steering S. W., was seen Jan. 19, lat. 33 25, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 22, ships Florence Treat, Short, Bangor, for New-York, ldg.; barks Damon, Crowell, for do. at Rosario, dischg.; ship B. Aymar, Sawyer, from New-York, arr. 22d; barks Ella Virginia, Johnson, from New-York, arr. 21st; Eliza Young, Hatfield, for New-York in a few ds.; Glenwood, Benedict, do. do.; Anna, Bearse, from Antwerp for New-York, ldg.; Ann McKenzie, Stevenson, from Montreal for Portland in a few ds.; Evelyn, Jenkins, Cadiz, for do., dischg.; Minnie Gordou, Clifford, from Portland for New-York, do.; Col. James Scott, McLean, for do. do.; Ann, Campbell, do. do.; Ozarina, Seavery, for do. do.; Irwin Wardell, do. do.; Sea Belle, Hibbert, for London; Mary Broughton, Tucker, ——; brigs Juno, Williams, for New-York, ldg.; Faustino, Griffin, unc., dischg.

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62, 50, 36, 37, 76, 58, 40, 6, 24, 78, 43, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS K, Jan. 24, 1866.
55, 8, 22, 50, 53, 38, 14, 51, 45, 43, 67, 33.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 39, Jan. 24, 1866.
62, 36, 52, 66, 5, 27, 31, 17, 9, 48, 43, 4.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 40, Jan. 24, 1866.
45, 34, 32, 9, 25, 60, 30, 65, 56, 47, 17, 72.
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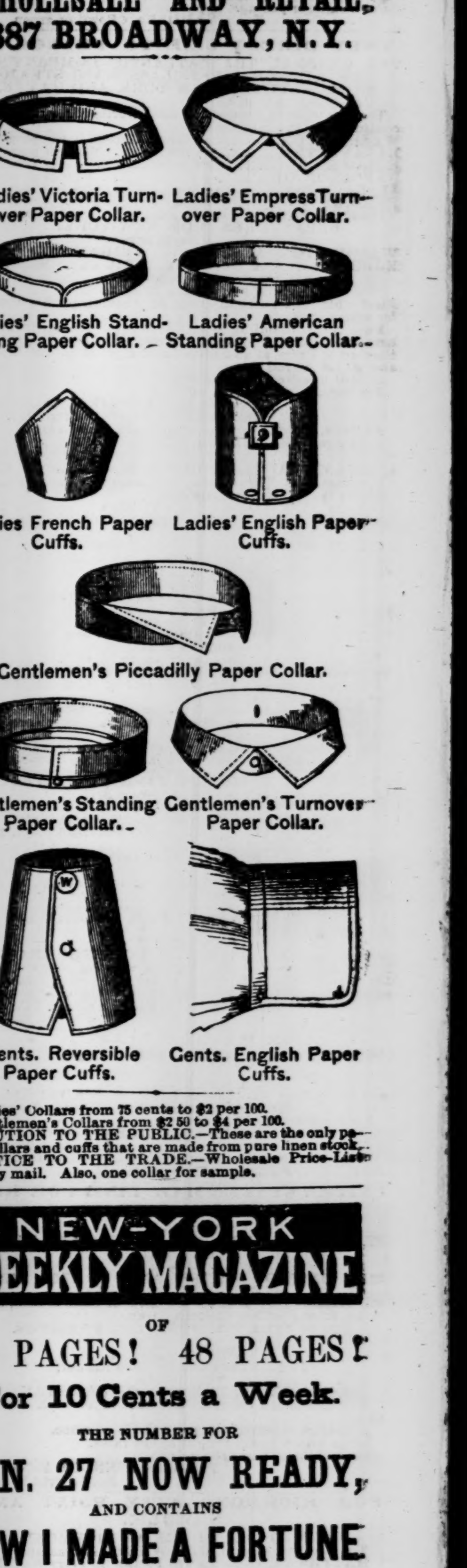

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